

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

Vol I No 016

24 January 1985

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

More Ports Open to Foreign Trade, Investment A 1
International Cooperative Delegation in Beijing A 1

UNITED STATES

Commentaries View Controversy Over Liu Murder B 1
Assassination 'Unpopular' B 1
U.S. 'Moral Responsibility' B 2
XINHUA Roundup on U.S. Agricultural 'Crisis' B 3
U.S.-PRC Launching Construction Ventures B 4
IBM To Donate 100 Microcomputers to PRC Colleges B 4
Sino-U.S. Auto Venture To Make New Model Jeeps B 5
PRC, U.S. To Build Youth Auditorium in Beijing B 5
Briefs: U.S., Aid in Engine R&D B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's LDP Adopts 1985 Working Principles D 1
Shanxi Imports Production Line From Japan D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Paper Views PRC, ASEAN Investment Climate E 1
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 24 Dec]
Further on Investment [31 Dec] E 3
Thai Banker Meets Wan Li, Attends Ceremony E 6
PRC Delegation at Singapore Electronics Show [AFP] E 6

SOUTH ASIA

Sri Lanka Agrees to Closer Ties With PRC F 1
Indonesian Minister on PRC at Bandung Meeting F 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Li Xiannian Receives Congolese Visitors I 1
Uganda Notes PRC Aid to Liberation Struggles I 1
ACTFU Support for African Trade Unions I 1
Sports Delegation Feted in Oman 21 Jan I 2
Sports Exchange Agreement Signed With Iraq I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO on First Battle in Economic Reform	[22 Jan]	K 1
First Stage of Party Rectification Successful		K 1
[LIAOWANG No 53, 24 Dec]		
Zunyi Meeting Commemoration: Comment, Editorial		K 5
Wu Xiuquan on Tradition	[GUANGMING RIBAO 15 Jan]	K 5
Zhou Enlai 1972 Speech	[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Jan]	K 9
JINGJI RIBAO Editorial	[17 Jan]	K 12
Peng Zhen Speaks on Economic Law at NPC Seminar		K 13
Wan Li Inspects Fujian's Economy 10-21 Jan		K 15
Yuan Baohua Urges Enterprise Consolidation		K 16
Zhao Weichen, Yuan Baohua at Production Meeting		K 17
Fang Yi at Groundbreaking for S&T Center		K 17
NPC To Vote on 17 Economic Laws in 1985		K 18
Deng Pufang Urges Reconsidering Humanitarianism		K 18
[CHINA DAILY 23 Jan]		
Bo Yibo Addresses Industrial Economics Society		K 19
XINHUA on Party Not Running Township Government		K 20
JIEFANGJUN BAO on PLA Division Violations		K 21
Navy Launches First Submarine Service Ship		K 22
PLA Staff Members: Winter Conscription Successful		K 22
XINHUA Commentator on Usefulness of Old Things		K 22
Commerce Minister on Urban Commercial Reform		K 23
Liu Yi Views Domestic Consumer Market in 1984		K 23
Journal Cited on Sun Yefang's Economic Theory		K 24
[GUANGMING RIBAO 13 Jan]		
Shandong To Open 2 New Ports to Outside World		K 25
Nuclear Fusion Research Center Completed		K 25
New Records in Shipbuilding Industry Set		K 26

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Preferential Treatment for Anhui's Army Families		O 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 22 Jan]		
Fujian Foreign Economic Relations Expand in 1984		O 1
Shandong Leading Comrades Conduct Investigation		O 2
Shanghai Mayor Invites Young Economists to Forum		O 3
[JIEFANG RIBAO 19 Jan]		
Zhejiang CPPCC Committee Ends 8-Day Session		O 3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HONGQI on Zhu Jiang Delta Rural Investigation	[No 23, 1 Dec]	P 1
---	----------------	-----

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Implements Party's Policy on Religion		Q 1
Xizang Reviews United Front Work During 1984		Q 1
Xizang Completes Demobilized Soldiers' Placement		Q 2
Yunnan Local Meetings on Central Document No 1		Q 2

NORTH REGION

Shanxi Commentator on Role of Radio, Television

R 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Qiang Xiaochu Views Education Tasks in Jilin

S 1

TAIWAN

U.S. Liu Murder Investigation Team Briefed
Editorial Greet's President Reagan's Second Term
[CENTRAL DAILY NEWS 22 Jan]

V 1

V 1

MORE PORTS OPEN TO FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

OW230853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) -- China has opened 40 ports to foreign trade since 1979, bringing its total to 99, according to a national conference now in session here.

Last year alone saw opening of eight ports, including Yingkow in Liaoning Province, Weihai in Shandong Province and Chiwan and Zhongshan in Guangdong Province.

Fourteen coastal cities and Hainan Island were authorized to give greater opportunities for foreign investment in early 1984, and China's entire coast will be opened soon. There are now 130 border trading outlets, including a dozen or so between Tibet and Nepal.

Trade has increased steadily in the past few years at the 20 posts on China's borders with the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan and Burma. Border trade with the Soviet Union resumed in 1983. The next year, trade between Heilongjiang Province and the Soviet Far East soared by 75 percent, while transactions between Inner Mongolia and the Soviet Union registered a 400 percent rise.

Meanwhile, far to the south, Hainan Island signed more than 400 investment contracts worth 400 million U.S. dollars with overseas and Hong Kong firms last year.

China's imports and exports in 1984 were valued at nearly 50 billion U.S. dollars -- a 22.7 percent increase over the year before.

Chinese ports handled 105 ships a day last year, a rise of 7.5 percent, while the number of passengers leaving and entering the country also soared 31 percent to 25 million. A record 90,000 vessels and 14,000 airliners entered or left China in 1984.

The country topped its 1984 transport quotas on major foreign trade goods including rolled steel, timber, grain, refined sugar, crude oil and coal.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OW221516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Pan Yao, acting president of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, hosted a dinner here this evening for a delegation from the International Cooperative Alliance.

The delegation led by Yvon Daneau, vice-president of the alliance, arrived here this morning at the invitation of the All-China Federation.

The delegation will study China's supply and marketing cooperatives to provide materials for the alliance's Executive Committee to deliberate the Chinese federation's application to join the alliance.

COMMENTARIES VIEW CONTROVERSY OVER LIU MURDER

Assassination 'Unpopular'

HK230637 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1434 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Commentary by reporter Chen Guoshao: "Political Assassination Is Very Unpopular"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The departments concerned in Taiwan have finally admitted Taiwan secret agencies' involvement in the murder of Chinese-American writer Mr Jiang Nan. This has evoked strong repercussions among the U.S. public. The U.S. Congress held a hearing on the case. After the developments in the past 3 months or so, the Jiang Nan case has finally become clearer. As long as the U.S. departments concerned make thorough investigations, the whole story of this political assassination will certainly come out.

As a matter of fact, as soon as news about the murder of Jiang Nan was made public more than 3 months ago, people were already casting a suspicious eye on Taiwan's secret agencies. As was said in a report by the TIMES-GAZETTE of San Francisco on 18 October last year: Chinese in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the United States "are making various guesses. The KMT has received the most votes and has been elected the only candidate for arch-murderer (of Jiang Nan)."

At present, the involvement of Taiwan's secret agencies in the murder can no longer be covered up. What the people are concerned with at present is whether these "individuals" are backed and controlled by other "powerful personages." We still have to see how the case develops.

Anyone who understands the history of the KMT secret agencies knows that it is their traditional practice to murder their political opponents or democrats whom they detest. Today, Taiwan's KMT secret agents can be regarded as exceeding their predecessors in political assassination because they are no longer killing Chinese citizens on Chinese territory but are murdering U.S. citizens of Chinese origin overseas in the United States!

This case of political assassination has occurred in the United States, a country that boasts of its democracy, liberty, and rule of law. The victim was an American citizen and the U.S. Government is the greatest backer of Taiwan. What does this mean to the Taiwan authorities? First, they will find it difficult to gain the forgiveness of the Chinese community in the United States. Chinese-Americans are protected by U.S. laws. Mr Jiang Nan was an American writer of Chinese origin who abided by the law and behaved himself. A fatal disaster befell him simply because he wrote books revealing the truth of historical incidents, thus offending some people in Taiwan. What human rights or liberty do the Chinese in the United States still have in the eyes of the Taiwan authorities? Of course, seeing this lawless and inhumane act of Taiwan's secret agents, the Chinese in the United States will not remain silent.

As far as the U.S. public is concerned, the political assassination of a U.S. citizen on U.S. territory by Taiwan's KMT secret agencies is no longer an ordinary terrorist activity, but "a very serious matter," as a U.S. State Department spokesman put it!

Taiwan's secret agents went so far as to ignore international and U.S. laws and murdered an American citizen in broad daylight in the United States. The U.S. public cannot but think deeply: Is this "old friend," who President Reagan time and again said "should not be forgotten," worthy of the name of friend? Taiwan's secret agencies dare to act wildly in defiance of the law. Is this not related to the U.S. Government's connivance at the actions of the Taiwan authorities?

In short, this case of political assassination carried out by Taiwan's secret agencies is extremely unpopular. As a common saying goes: "The public impartially judge what is right and what is wrong!" In handling the Jiang Nan case, both the Taiwan authorities and the U.S. Government should seriously take into account the people's support.

U.S. 'Moral Responsibility'

HK240532 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1251 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Commentary by reporter Guo Zhaojin: "Does the United States Want To Tolerate the Criminals Who Killed Jiang Nan?"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Taiwan authorities have admitted that its intelligence unit was involved in the Jiang Nan murder case, in which the truth has gradually come to light. However, at this moment, news is still coming that the U.S. Government will adopt a "low-keyed" attitude. According to U.S. State Department spokesman Romberg, in an answer to reporters' questions regarding the case on 17 January, the U.S. Administration is satisfied with Taiwan's handling of the case at present. Moreover, regarding foreign dispatches reporting that high-ranking Taiwan officials could be involved in the case, he made the subjective assertion that he could not agree to the statement that the officials under arrest were only scapegoats.

According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, when a member of the House of Representatives required the House to hold hearings to determine whether the case was part of Taiwan's usual "threats and harassing activities against individual Americans," the Reagan administration exerted its efforts to keep under control the harmful effects of the case involving Taiwan's intelligence personnel; and the Reagan administration is hoping to "put the whole thing out of their mind as quickly as possible."

More than a month has passed since the police announced the case was broken, but there has been no active move on the part of the U.S. authorities. The two letters from Professor Wang Linzhi, chairman of the "Jiang Nan Incident Committee" addressed respectively to the U.S. attorney general and President Reagan personally have so far gone unanswered. Putting these things together, people have grounds to suspect that the powers that be in the United States are trying to "turn big problems into small problems" regarding the Jiang Nan murder case.

World opinion has analyzed the evil results confronting the U.S. Administration if the criminals in the Jiang Nan murder case are tolerated:

First, the United States is a nation of immigrants. If the former country or region of any American citizen can arbitrarily send men to kill people in U.S. metropolitan areas and go scot-free, what will happen to the reputation of the United States, a sovereign state?

Second, the United States is supposed to be the first free and democratic country in the world, paying the greatest attention to human rights and the legal system. If Jiang Nan was killed only because he had written some books and had spoken out from a sense of justice which offended some people, will not tolerating the criminals make a mockery of "freedom of the press," "human rights," and the "legal system"?

And third, political assassination is a kind of international terrorism and counter to civilized humanity, which should be condemned by all just people in the world, and which should be allowed to find no foothold in this world. How can tolerating criminals help check worldwide the recurrence of such unpopular terrorism?

Some Chinese newspapers abroad have pointed out that the U.S. Administration should take up the moral responsibility of investigating the whole truth of the Jiang Nan murder case and enforcing the law against the criminals. People are closely watching its moves.

XINHUA ROUND ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL 'CRISIS'

OW211050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 21 Jan 85

["Roundup: Subsidy Cuts Hurt U.S. Agriculture (by Zhao Zijian)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA) -- While the prospects for the U.S. economy in 1985 are generally fairly bright, the important agricultural sector is experiencing a crisis with no end in sight. The agricultural issue, which has long been under debate in the U.S. Government and Congress, has now become more controversial because the Reagan administration will try to cut subsidy programs that have supported American farmers since the New Deal of the 1930s.

But as the 99th Congress gears up to work out a new farm bill, powerful lobbies such as the National Farmers Union and the American Agriculture Movement are lining up to press Congress to reject the administration's planned cuts. If they do go through, however, annual outlays for major farm support programs will be cut as much as two-thirds from the 14.4 billion dollars projected for fiscal 1986.

The farmers' anxieties are understandable. The agricultural sector, which accounts for 22 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP), has still not pulled out of the recent recession. The problems farmers face include chronic overproduction, falling crop prices, declining land values, heavy borrowing despite high interest rates, natural disasters and reduced exports as a result of the strong dollar. The last item is so important because one-third of U.S. agricultural products end up in other countries. However, since 1980 U.S. farm exports have dropped from 163.9 million metric tons to 143.6 million in 1984. American farmers expect a 4-percent drop in gross income this year.

But the government argues that spending for agriculture has doubled since 1977 to 34 billion U.S. dollars and that there must be an awareness of what increased government spending means in the long run: High subsidy spending gives rise to a high government deficit, a high deficit gives rise to high interest rates which in turn mean bigger debts for the farmers who must borrow in order to produce.

The Agricultural Department's plan to lower price supports will mean larger farms and fewer farmers. According to Agricultural Secretary John Block, the plan is to keep outlays at a high 13 billion U.S. dollars annually in fiscal 1987 and 1988, then gradually reduce them to between 5 and 6 billion dollars by 1991.

But the department will also have to listen to what David Stockman thinks. Stockman, head of the Office of Management and Budget, plans to slash maximum price support payments from 50,000 dollars to 10,000 dollars annually per farmer within two fiscal years. He is said to have a more drastic plan that would cut farm outlays to between 3 and 4 billion dollars by as early as 1988.

The fact is, whichever plan is enforced, American farmers are likely to suffer. The opposition warns that if the cuts are made, many smaller farmers will go out of business, U.S. farm exports will be hurt, and those farmers whose businesses survive the cuts may be forced to produce less and less.

U.S.-PRC LAUNCHING CONSTRUCTION VENTURES

OW190720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 19 Jan 85

["News in Brief" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- An exclusive nine-story extension is to be built soon on the west side of the Beijing Hotel, in the center of the Chinese capital. It will have a total floor space of 42,500 square meters and will cost almost 90 million yuan (about 32 million U.S. dollars) to build. The new wing has been designed jointly by the Beijing Construction Designing Institute and U.S. consultants Hirsch-Bedner.

Beijing authorities are to build a classical Chinese archway at the entrance of a Chinese residential street in Washington D.C. The wood and stone archway, 14.5 meters high with a span of 19 meters, will be tiled and decorated with traditional Chinese art. Work will be carried out by a Beijing construction engineering company with the help of the Beijing glazed tile factory.

Construction of a luxury tourist hotel complete with its own golf course, saunas and yachting facilities, will begin shortly in Beijing's western Mengtougou District. It will have a floor space of 20,000 square meters.

The Longquan Hotel will be built by enterprises in the Mengtougou District where the famous Tanzhe and Jietai Buddhist Temples, Baihua (one hundred flower) Hills and other scenic spots are located.

IBM TO DONATE 100 MICROCOMPUTERS TO PRC COLLEGES

OW221255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) will donate 100 micro-computers to four Chinese universities, according to an agreement signed here today with the Ministry of Education.

The IBM 5550 multi-function computers will go to Beijing, Qinghua, Fudan and Shanghai Jiaotong universities. The first group of about 40 teachers and students will be trained to operate them in May.

A ministry official said the four universities had been cooperating with many foreign countries in recent years, and were now equipped with more than 800 computer systems.

He expressed the hope that the first cooperation with IBM would be a success.

SINO-U.S. AUTO VENTURE TO MAKE NEW MODEL JEEPS

OW191408 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Last year the Beijing Jeep Co., Ltd., a Sino-American joint venture, overfulfilled its various production targets, and the income earned by its staff and workers showed a 25 percent rise compared with the preceding year. The company has worked out a plan for developing new products. According to the plan, the first new model of Jeep for the 1980's will be turned out on 1 October this year.

PRC, U.S. TO BUILD YOUTH AUDITORIUM IN BEIJING

OW191250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A magnificent children's auditorium will be built in Beijing by the U.S. Ambassador Foundation and Chinese institutions. The project was decided on by the foundation's president Herbert Armstrong and China's top leader Deng Xiaoping last November. The auditorium will be the main building of a projected "Golden Bridge Cultural Exchange Center" in Beijing.

At a meeting here today, foundation Vice-President La Ravia told Kang Keqing, president of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, that work in raising funds for building the project had been going on smoothly and construction would begin in spring. A plan has been worked out to make the auditorium the most beautiful one in Asia. Arriving in Beijing January 16, La Ravia has held discussions with leading officials from the Soong Ching Ling Foundation and the Chinese People's Friendship Association With Foreign Countries. The visitors are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

BRIEFS

U.S. AID IN ENGINE R&D -- Shanghai, January 19 (XINHUA)-- Chinese and U.S. firms will jointly research and develop Sterling engines, according to a contract signed here on Friday. The Sterling engine, now being developed worldwide, is a smooth, quiet and fuel-saving internal combustion engine. The Chinese partners -- The Shanghai Marine Diesel Engine Research Institute and the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China -- will provide workers and some technology. Of the two American partners, the Maryland Sterling Engine Research and Development Ltd. partnership will invest 15 million U.S. dollars. The New York Mechanical Technology will contribute the rest of the technology. The first four to five years will be spent developing 20-kilowatt general purpose engines for sale mainly in the Third World. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 19 Jan 85 OW]

JAPAN S'LDP ADOPTS 1985 WORKING PRINCIPLES

OW221726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Japan's friendly and cooperative ties with the United States will remain the basis of Japan's foreign policy, the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party said in a program for 1985.

The working principles adopted here today at the 45th convention of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party included one that Japan will further its cooperative relations with countries in the Asian-Pacific region to maintain world peace and prosperity.

The program said that during his visit to China last March, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Chinese leaders confirmed their will to secure a sustained and stable development of the good and close relationship between Japan and China in the 21st century.

On relations with the Soviet Union, the program said that Japan will have active dialogues with the Soviet Union in an effort to solve the northern territory issue and sign a Japan-Soviet peace and friendship treaty. Japan will continue to work for the establishment of a stable relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of true and mutual understanding.

Japan will make efforts to create conditions for an early solution to the Iran-Iraq war and the Kampuchean issue, it said.

Speaking at the convention, Prime Minister Nakasone pledged to follow through on administrative, financial and educational reforms to secure Japan's place in the international community in the next century.

Over 1,000 party members and representatives of mass bodies attended the convention.

SHANXI IMPORTS PRODUCTION LINE FROM JAPAN

OW221634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Taiyuan, January 22 (XINHUA) -- A thermal insulation tube production line, leased from Nittoboseki Co. Ltd of Japan, went into production in this capital of Shanxi Province today.

The line, worth 1.8 million U.S. dollars, can produce 2,000 tons of tubes in various diameters from 3,000 tons of slag a year. The products are used in the petroleum, machinery, metallurgical, electrical, and chemical industries.

In comparison with pearlite and other insulation materials which China now uses, the products of the new technology consume 20 percent less energy, so if all the power plants in China were to have these new tubes installed, 3.4 million tons of coal would be saved every year.

PAPER VIEWS PRC, ASEAN INVESTMENT CLIMATE

HK220648 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 2

["Comparison of Investment Environment Between China and ASEAN Countries (IX)"]

[Text] 3. The Transfer of Losses

Indonesia

Losses incurred by enterprises within the first 6 years following their operations may be made up with the profits created later. Losses incurred by enterprises beyond the first 6 years may be made up with the profits created in the 4 subsequent years.

Malaysia

Losses incurred by enterprises that are exempted from taxes by the authorities concerned in a tax year may be carried over to the next year and made up with a matching amount drawn from the income earned after the expiration of the exploitation period as stipulated. However, the amount transferred must be the balance between their profits and losses in the exploitation period.

Singapore

Losses that cannot be balanced may be carried in a tax year and may be carried over the next year but have to be made up with the profits created in the future.

Thailand

Losses incurred by enterprises during the tax-exempt period may be carried out to and made up within the 5 years after the expiration of the tax-exempt period. Priority enterprises may list such losses as expenses, which are to be covered by using funds deducted from net profits within a period of 1 year or more.

Philippines and Philippines Export Processing Zones

Losses incurred by enterprises registered with the investment committee and registered enterprises in the export processing zones in the first 10 years after beginning doing business in a tax year may be carried over to the next following years and made up with a matching amount drawn from the amount of income tax collected on them in the 6 years following the loss-making year.

China and Guangdong Province's special economic zones, nil.

4. Deduction of Export Guarantees

Malaysia

1. In a fiscal year, 2 percent of the value of export goods calculated at the factory delivery price may be considered (or used as) export guarantees.

2. Ten percent of the balance between the aforesaid factory delivery price and the final export price of the fiscal year may be considered (or used as) export guarantees.

Singapore

A deduction of export guarantees may be given to manufacturers/exporters or exporters of home made products (they must be residents or possess permanent facilities in the country). A double deduction of export guarantees may be given to them to cover their expenses on participating trade fairs and exhibitions and organizing trade delegations. In addition, a deduction of export guarantees may be given to their offices abroad that have received official approval to cover their operational expenses. A double deduction of export guarantees may also be given to manufacturing enterprises to cover their expenses on research after 1 April 1980 (but there are stipulations on its ceiling and time limit).

Thailand

With the exception of insurance premiums and freight charges, the 5 percent increase in export guarantees resulting from the greater export volume of enterprises compared with the previous year may be made up with an matching amount drawn from the payment of income tax.

The Philippines

1. If the amount deducted from the payment of income tax in the first 5 years after export firms have registered with the authorities concerned does not exceed 25 percent of the total income from their exports, they may be given a deduction of export guarantees to cover their direct labor service expenses on manufacturing final export products and the amount of taxes collected on their purchase of domestic raw materials (but as far as the manufacturers or farm producers who are registered with the investment committee are concerned, such a reduction will be given only to the portion of their products to be exported).

2. If an export firm uses a trademark, it will be given a 1 percent deduction of export guarantees, which will be drawn from its increased export sale volume within a year.

Philippines Export Processing Zones

The amount of sales tax, compensation tax, and specific duties on commodities collected from the enterprises that buy raw materials and semifinished products in domestic markets may be made up with a corresponding deduction on customs duties.

China, Guangdong Province's special economic zones, and Indonesia, all nil.

5. The Guarantees for Expenses Prior to the Start of Business

Indonesia

Construction expenses tax listed in the accounts of fixed assets as investment is compensable and expenses prior to the start of business may be considered ordinary expenses.

Thailand

The amount of construction expenses or expenses prior to the start of business may be made up with a corresponding deduction on the payment of income tax within at least 5 years after beginning doing business commercially.

The Philippines

Registered manufacturers' construction expenses or expenses prior to the start of business may be made up with a corresponding deduction on the payment of income tax.

Philippines Export Processing Zones

Construction expense or expenses prior to the start of business are compensable.

China, Guangdong's special economic zones, Malaysia, and Indonesia, all nil.

Further on Investment

HK230725 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 84 p 2

["Comparison of Investment Environment Between China and ASEAN Countries (Conclusion)"]

[Text] 6. The Reinvestment of Profits

China

A participant in a joint venture that reinvests its share of profit in China may apply for a refund of 40 percent of the income tax on the reinvested amount.

Guangdong Province's Special Economic Zones

Investors who reinvest their profits in the special zones for 5 years or longer may apply for exemption of income tax on the part of profits reinvested.

Indonesia

Investors who have received approval of the investment coordination committee in advance may make reinvestments in the country.

The Philippines

Registered enterprises that reinvest their before-distribution profits to expand reproduction may be given a 50-percent, 75-percent or 100-percent tax deduction on the amount of profits reinvested (reduction rates are to be decided by the investment committee).

Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines export processing zones, all nil.

7. The Deduction of Investment

Malaysia

Nonpriority enterprises may be given a 75-percent deduction on the total amount of investment in relevant items and also a deduction of a least 5 percent on the amount of tax to be paid.

Singapore

The deduction of investment is to be conducted in the form of a direct reduction or exemption of corporation income tax.

The Philippines

Registered producers are allowed to deduct 50 percent of the amount of tax paid to cover their expenses in training workers, but the amount of tax deducted should not exceed 10 percent of the direct labor wage.

Registered export producers that set up factories in the specially designated development zones, in the zones where infrastructural facilities are not complete, and in the zones approved by the investment committee may be given an additional investment deduction equivalent to the amount of direct labor service charges.

Registered investors in farming are allowed to deduct 25 percent of the amount of tax paid to cover their expenses in investigation and exploitation within 7 years following their registration and 35 percent to cover their expenses in training Filipinos in operational expertise (but the amount of tax deducted for these purposes should not be higher than 10 percent of their income tax).

Investors who set up enterprises in the zones slated by the investment committee for priority development status and the zones where transportation facilities are not complete are allowed to deduct 30 percent of the amount of tax paid to cover their freight charges within a period of 5 years after opening business.

Philippines Export Processing Zones

Investors may be given a 50-percent tax deduction to be used in covering their expenses in training workers (but the amount of tax deducted should not exceed 10 percent of the direct labor wage).

China, Guangdong Province's special economic zones, and Thailand, all nil

8. The Deduction of the amount of tax to be paid (measures for directly reducing corporation income tax)

1. The Deduction of Tax on Investment

Singapore

The enterprises that meet the following requirements may be given a commission on investment after handing in applications to the authorities concerned: 1) Turning out products or increasing production; 2) providing special engineering techniques and technical service; and 3) conducting research and exploitation. The top amount of tax deducted on investment should not exceed a rate of 50 percent. After being calculated, the amount of tax deducted on investment should be listed on the credit side of a special account book.

China, Guangdong Province's special economic zones, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Philippines export processing zones, all nil.

2. The Deduction of Tax on Domestic Capital and Equipment

The Philippines

Registered enterprises that buy machines, equipment, and spare parts from domestic manufacturers may be given a deduction of tax equivalent to the amount of compensation tax they have to pay for importing machinery and the amount of tax deducted is set to bet 100 percent of the amount of customs tax to be paid.

China, Guangdong Province's special economic zones, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Philippines export processing zones, all nil.

9. The Preferential Measures for Extending the Time Limit of Operation

Malaysia

Pioneering enterprises, industrial undertakings capable of offering jobs, and enterprises that run factories in the priority development zones designated by the government may be allowed to extend the time limit of their operations in accordance with the volume of their investment and the number of their employees.

Singapore

Enterprises and export enterprises that have basic conditions and are qualified for expanding their scope business are allowed to extend the time limit of their operations.

The Philippines

The investment committee will allow the registered enterprises scheduled to operate for a period not exceeding 5 years to extend the time limit of their operations (but before doing so they must meet some requirements as stipulated).

I. 24 Jan 85

E 6

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

China, Guangdong Province's special economic zones, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines export processing zones, all nil.

THAI BANKER MEETS WAN LI, ATTENDS CEREMONY

OW240039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 22 January Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, met with Mr Chen Bichen, honorary chairman of the Bank of Bangkok of Thailand, and other members of his family, totaling more than 20 people, in the Shantou Special Economic Zone. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Wan Li warmly welcomed Mr Chen to visit his hometown with his family.

Wan Li said: Our country is now in a period of economic revitalization. Be reassured that our policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy will not change. Vice Premier Wan Li warmly invited Mr and Mrs Chen Bichen to visit Beijing with members of their family in the future, and Mr Chen happily accepted the invitation. Wan Li also expressed his earnest hope that Mr Chen Bichen would contribute to the development of Sino-Thai friendship.

Chen Bichen, a native of Chaoyang County in Guangdong, is one of the world's financial giants. Arriving in Shantou on the morning of 21 January, he and his family were invited to attend a ceremony marking the completion of Chaoyang County's Xiashan School, which was built with his donations.

PRC DELEGATION AT SINGAPORE ELECTRONICS SHOW

HK230724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0627 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Singapore, Jan 23 (AFP) -- China has ordered about 20,000 pounds (about 22,400 U.S. dollars) worth of British-made equipment which detects telephone taps and radio bugs, a defence source said here today. He said the deal was placed some time ago with Winkelmann International, of Surrey, England, by China's post and telecommunications authorities through the Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation.

A 15-man Chinese delegation visited the Electronics for National Security Asia (ENSA '85) exhibition here last week and took the opportunity to check out their purchases. Winkelmann was one of 23 British companies and organisations taking part.

A Western diplomatic source meanwhile described as "utterly ridiculous" a report that China had placed a 50 million pound order for defence-related equipment while in Singapore.

Among the Winkelmann products on show, and which are part of the firm's China deal, was the "Ecomsec 200" which automatically surveys, detects, compares, calculates and records illicit voice or data taps on wired systems.

The 15-man Chinese delegation was the largest registered from any country to the show. It was led by Feng Shizhang, chief engineer at the China Academy of Electronic Technology under the Ministry of Electronics Industry. Other senior members included Dai Kaijin, division chief, Ministry of Electronic Industry, and two deputy division chiefs in the same ministry, Ji Chaoran and Mrs. Hu Bangde.

SRI LANKA AGREES TO CLOSER TIES WITH PRC

OW231952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Colombo, January 23 (XINHUA) -- China and Sri Lanka today agreed to further their relations both in political and economic spheres.

The visiting Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, and his Sri Lankan counterpart, A.C.S. Hameed, came to the agreement in their talks here this evening.

The two ministers, it is learned, were satisfied with the existing relations between the two countries and wished to develop cooperation in new areas.

Wu expounded his views on the present international situation and China's independent and foreign policy of peace.

He said: "China supports the proposal for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean." He added: "Cooperation between the South Asian countries is an excellent form of South-South cooperation, which naturally enjoys China's support."

The two ministers expressed identical or similar views on major international issues.

Hameed explained his country's ethnic problem and other problems concerning its economy and development.

Wu told him that China supports Sri Lanka's endeavor to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The ethnic problem, he said, is an internal problem of Sri Lanka and should be solved by the Sri Lankan people themselves.

He added he believed that Sri Lanka would strive to solve the problem by the peaceful means of consultation so as to achieve national reconciliation and economic development.

INDONESIAN MINISTER ON PRC AT BANDUNG MEETING

OW192006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today that since China was one of the original sponsors of the Bandung Conference, she would be invited to joint the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the conference. Kusumaatmaja stated this in answering a question from newsmen on his arrival here.

The Indonesian foreign minister carried a message from his president for the Pakistan president in connection with the celebrations scheduled for April in Jakarta. He said that as Pakistan was one of the original sponsors of the Bandung Conference "it was fitting that a special message be sent to this country." During his stay here he will consult Pakistan officials on this important event, he added.

LI XIANNIAN RECEIVES CONGOLESE VISITORS

OW211524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today expressed satisfaction with the growth of friendly relations between China and the Congo. He also expressed the hope that the two countries would further their cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress.

Li made these remarks at a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation from Brazzaville of the Congo led by Mayor Jean Jules Okabando. The delegation has come at the invitation of Brazzaville's sister city, Changsha of Hunan Province. The two cities formed official ties of friendship in 1982.

During the meeting, Okabando presented to the Chinese president a letter from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The mayor also conveyed the Congolese people's greetings to the Chinese president. Okabando said that the Congo and China had excellent ties of cooperation politically and economically. He said the delegation had been impressed by China's progress. "We hope to further our cooperation with China," he added. Congolese Ambassador to China Jean-Claude Ganga was present at the meeting.

UGANDA NOTES PRC AID TO LIBERATION STRUGGLES

OW230640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Kampala, January 22 (XINHUA) -- China is always on the side of liberation and revolutionary movements in the African Continent, declared Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga here this evening. Speaking at a farewell dinner in honor of outgoing Chinese Ambassador Li Shi, Muwanga said that China constantly supports the liberation struggle for national independence in Africa. In the past 30 years when the African people were struggling for both political and economic independence, China was always on their side.

Taking Uganda as an example, the vice-president said: "When we returned from exile to Uganda in 1979, China was with us. During this most difficult period, China gave us timely assistance." The Ugandan people will never forget this, he added. Present on the occasion were Prime Minister Otema Alimadi, Commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army Tito Okello and cabinet ministers.

ACFTU SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

OW220927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Lagos, January 21 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) today voiced support for the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) in its efforts to promote the national economies on the African Continent.

Addressing a first-day session of the OATUU's Fourth Congress, Qian Dadong, member of the Presidium of the ACFTU, also extended the Chinese workers' support for the OATUU's demand that a new international economic order be established through South-South cooperation and the promotion of South-North dialogue. Qian praised the OATUU for adhering to the principle of independence and said that the organization's efforts to promote unity within the African trade union movement have been successful, that they have worked to protect the rights of African workers and to safeguard the independence of African nations.

As the symbol of unity among African workers, he said, the OATUU has been playing an important role in the international trade union movement. He expressed the belief that African countries would extricate themselves from the present economic difficulties by practising collective self-reliance and adopting development strategies suited to their own situation.

Representatives of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) also delivered speeches expressing their concern over the economic difficulties facing Africa.

SPORTS DELEGATION FETED IN OMAN 21 JAN

OW220216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Muscat, Oman, January 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese sports delegation was hosted at a dinner given by Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri, Omani minister of education and youth affairs, at the University Club here this evening.

The Chinese delegation, on a three-day visit here, is led by Li Menghua, minister of the state Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

In their talks this morning, the two sports ministers discussed mutual achievements in sports development in their respective countries and explored potential sports exchanges. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday evening from Iraq.

SPORTS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

OW191930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, January 19 (XINHUA) -- China and Iraq will exchange men's and women's table tennis teams and other teams this year.

This was contained in a sports exchange program signed between the two countries today. Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Nouri Faisal, minister of the sports and youth of Iraq signed the program. The Chinese sports delegation, led by the Chinese sports left here this afternoon to visit Amman and Sudan.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FIRST BATTLE IN ECONOMIC REFORM

HK230929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Carefully Fight the First Battle to Ensure Victory"]

[Text] This year is the first year for us to conduct reform of the economic structure in an overall way in accordance with the "decision" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In making the first step in the reform, whether or not our policy decisions are scientific, whether or not our plans are well-conceived, or whether or not our measures are safe is of vital importance. The notion of "carefully fighting the first battle to ensure victory" should become an important principle concerning the economic structural reform. In military terms, the first battle means the first engagement in a war or a campaign. Whether we are victorious or suffer losses in the first battle has a great impact on the overall situation. All wise military strategists are in favor of fighting the first battle, carefully. Covering a lot of ground with its arduous tasks, the economic structural reform which we are now carrying out has become a matter of interest to the people and the focus of world attention. We must make the first step a success and ensure victory in the first battle. This will lay a foundation for winning victory in the coming battles. For example, the reform of the price system, with which the people throughout the country are extremely concerned, is the key to the success or failure of the present economic structural reform. We are practicing a planned commodity economy and consciously apply the law of value in directing our work. The fundamental purpose of reforming the price system and gradually ensuring that the prices of commodities truly reflect their value and the reality of market supply and demand is to promote rapid expansion of production, achieve quadruplication, realize the four modernizations, and ensure for the people throughout the country a well-off life. It is imperative to reform the price system. We have every condition to make this matter a success. First, being politically stable and economically prosperous, our country has large quantities of materials and goods at its disposal. It stresses planned guidance with regulation by the market mechanism as the supplement and tightens market control. Second, both urban and rural economies have become invigorated. The system of regulation by the market mechanism is being instituted and perfected and the localities which did well in this respect before others provide us with experiences of great reference value.

To ensure winning victory in the first battle, it is necessary to obey centralized and unified orders. Such is the case with fighting as well as construction. In the course of reforming the economic structure, some complicated developments and new problems may crop up. Since ours is such a big country riddled with so many long-accumulated problems, without a centralized and unified command, it will be difficult to make the reform a success. Presently we already have the program for conducting reforms -- the "decision" -- and the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have formulated and are formulating plans and programs for its implementation. As long as we proceed for actual conditions, act resolutely and strictly in accordance with the "decision" and the plans of the central authorities, offer meticulous guidance, and be prudent in doing everything, it can be expected that we will surely be victorious in the first battle and in the following ones.

FIRST STAGE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

HK230939 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 53, 24 Dec 84 pp 9-10

[Article by contributing commentator: "Remarkable Achievements From First-Stage Party Rectification"]

[Text] Presently the first-stage party rectification has entered the concluding phase with victory.

The first-stage party rectification is being carried out in accordance with the basic tasks, principles, policies, and measures stipulated by the decision of the Central Committee on party rectification, closely linked with the central tasks of the party and state. It has solved many difficult problems of the party in ideology, style, organization, and discipline, improved the party's quality, enhanced its prestige, and explored new paths and provided good experience for the party's ideological and organizational construction and construction in other respects. The party rectification work over the past year has developed healthily, its achievements are remarkable, and its significance is far-reaching. All this must be fully acknowledged.

The achievements of the current party rectification primarily find conspicuous expression in unification of ideology, in particular setting upright the guiding ideas in professional work. Those participating in the first-stage party rectification are mainly the leading organs of the party and state at the central level, and major units of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and the whole Army. They shoulder the heavy responsibility of drawing up and correctly implementing the principles and policies of the party and state. Regarding party members and cadres who are party members of these organs, in particular senior party cadres, whether or not they can really maintain high unanimity with the Central Committee in ideology, and whether or not they can really make their professional work subject to the party's general tasks and goal, as proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress, has a direct bearing on current reform and socialist modernization. In a year of party rectification, the majority of party members and cadres who are party members at all levels of units undergoing party rectification has studied, earnestly, systematically, and with a considerable degree of conscientiousness, the documents on party rectification -- Marxism enriched and developed by our party in practice -- as stipulated by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Through sincere but not superficial comparison and examination, education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," and study in earnest of the positive and negative historical experiences in socialist construction since the founding of the PRC, they have come to understand more clearly the harmfulness of "leftist" errors, further dispelled "leftist" influences, and grasped the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. As a result, they have greatly deepened their understanding of the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and enhanced their conscientiousness and resolution in implementing them. Thus, many localities, departments, and units have successively proposed plans and measures to create a new situation in their work, and to further implement all principles and policies of the party; and there has appeared a vivid and vigorous political atmosphere, with great enthusiasm inside and outside the party, which has again brought about a thriving situation of reform and construction in both urban and rural areas.

We must fully assess the achievements and significance of unifying ideology and setting upright the guiding ideas in professional work. Based on their own experience, quite a few leading cadres of party committees and party groups of some localities, departments, and units which have done a good job in party rectification have said: The Yenan rectification campaign made important ideological preparations for the thorough victory of the new democratic revolution, while the current party rectification has grasped the unification of ideology, which has laid a very solid ideological foundation for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is a great historic victory. The effects brought about by the unification of ideology have not only made themselves felt presently, but will certainly find more and more expression in the course of socialist modernization.

Unification of ideology is closely connected with the other three tasks of party rectification. Its achievements also promote the fulfillment of the other three tasks.

In reference to fulfilling the task of consolidating the party's style, the majority of party committees and party groups of units undergoing party rectification dare to grasp, intervene in, and insist on principle against unhealthy tendencies within the party, and have resolutely investigated and dealt with cases of abuse of power and serious bureaucratism without responsibility to the party and people, and serious cases in other respects. A number of cadres who are party members and who have committed mistakes, including intermediate and high-ranking cadres who are party members, have been dispelled from party organizations or subjected to other organizational penalties. Presently the work of consolidating the party's style is developing in depth; and there are still many serious cases being investigated and handled. Cadres who are party members and who have committed mistakes will be subjected to organizational penalties, while those who have violated the law will have the law enforced against them.

It is said in the "Analects of Confucius: Chapter on Yan Yuan": "The virtue of a gentleman is like the wind, while the conduct of a villain is like the grass. And wind must stop the grass." The style of a leading member is very important. If the style of a superior is good, it will promote a good style in his subordinates. Otherwise, "with those above behaving unworthily, those below will do the same." A good social atmosphere relies on discipline, the law, and education, while the most important factor in the efficiency of education is the exemplary role of the leading members. Through consolidation of the party's style, some cadres who are party members and party members who have gone in for unhealthy tendencies have been investigated and handled in the current party rectification. However, the more important point is that the excellent tradition of the party has been inherited and a healthy atmosphere has prevailed. This in turn has enhanced the party's prestige among the masses, enabling more people to feel from the bottom of their hearts that ours is a great party, and a party which is serving the people heart and soul and leading the masses to go in for the "four modernizations." Many people in units undergoing party rectification now no longer gossip behind the backs of some party members, but remark with thumbs up: "They are Communists after all!" And they trust, support, and follow the party all the more. Now, in every locality, department, and unit, there is a number of the nonparty masses who urgently want to join the party, and many of them have been approved for admission to the party, which serves as an evidence of the above-mentioned facts.

With regard to purifying the organization, the work of weeding out the "people of three categories" has been carried out steadily and meticulously. New progress has been made which is better than expected. This is an important guarantee for purifying our party, and for consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity.

In reference to enhancing discipline, all units undergoing party rectification have carried out a comparatively systematic education on the party's line, principles, and policies and basic knowledge concerning the party. Through such an education, the party members have strengthened their faith in striving for communism, deepened their conscientiousness in becoming qualified party members, strengthened their party spirit and sense of organization and discipline, and stimulated their political enthusiasm. Since the party rectification began, a number of excellent party members who are able to play a vanguard and exemplary role have emerged in all ministries and commissions at the central level, and in major units of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and the whole Army; and many party members have been commended or awarded prizes.

The achievements of the current party rectification also find expression in other aspects. A conspicuous one is that linking with the fulfillment of various tasks of party rectification, in particular linking with purifying the organization, many units undergoing party rectification have grasped the building of the leading bodies and the training of the third echelon. Many of the readjusted leading bodies have not only undergone marked changes in their age and cultural structures, but have also added a large number of cadres of the trailblazing type, who understand economics and are capable of management, and who are honest and upright in their ways and dare to insist on principles. Both their political and professional qualities are comparatively good. Many of the people selected for the third echelon are up to such a standard. A leading comrade of the Central Committee has recently pointed out: In judging a leading body, it is necessary to see first whether it is honest and upright in its ways, and second whether it is capable of leading the masses to go in for the "four modernizations." Judgment of whether a unit is good or bad does not lie in how many problems there are in the unit, but in whether or not the leading body is strong. The achievements of party rectification in the building of leading bodies and the third echelon are of extremely important strategic significance to the prosperity of the party and the stability of the state for a long period of time to come.

Reviewing the practice of party rectification over the past year, the principle, policies, and measures for the first-stage party rectification are correct. In the final analysis, its success lies in genuinely giving up the erroneous "leftist" practice of political movements in the past, and in the application of a correct method of solving contradictions within the party in a creative way. In solving problems of ideological understanding within the party during the current party rectification, the principle of seeking truth from facts has persisted, and on the basis of truth-seeking criticism and self-criticism and heart-to-heart talk on a large scale, the conscientiousness of the party members has been inspired, while attention has been attached to "convincing persuasion," and the method of suppression or other erroneous ways have been absolutely avoided. With regard to those party members who have committed mistakes, and even those "people of three categories" and people who have committed other grave mistakes, exaggerated criticism, bitter struggle, merciless attack, and ways such as this have been done away with, and their cases have been appropriately dealt with on the basis of clarifying the facts. In carrying out party rectification, all units have been doing their best to persist in the principle of linking theory with practice and of starting from actual conditions in everything, attaching attention to actual effects and the implementation of the Central Committee's decision on party rectification. They have achieved a close combination and mutual promotion between party rectification work and economic and other professional work. They have refrained from requiring unanimity and pursuing a unified form in everything. And, they have not pursued impressive appearance which lacks real worth, but tested the effects of party rectification by the genuine achievements made in economy, reform, and all items of professional work promoted by party rectification. In mobilizing, organizing, and educating the masses inside and outside the party, they have persisted in enhancing their confidence in and initiative for party rectification by the actual effects of simultaneous rectification and reform. They have persisted in conducting all items of work concerning party rectification from higher to lower, motivating the party members and the masses through the exemplary role of leading cadres. Because these scientific methods and principles for solving the contradictions and problems within the party have been adopted, the current party rectification has genuinely achieved the requirement that "problems be solved without causing confusion." The experiences gained in this aspect during the first-stage party rectification are of important guiding significance in consolidating and building the party in the future.

It is necessary for us to fully acknowledge the achievements of the first-stage party rectification, but, at the same time, we must see, in a coolheaded way, that problems and deficiencies still exist. They are given expression chiefly in such matters as: the pace is not fast enough in streamlining the leading organs of party and government organizations; leading bodies of some units have not been completely readjusted; and with regard to the new unhealthy tendencies arising in the new situation of reform, people still lack a coolheaded understanding and have not made sufficient effort to adopt efficient measures to solve them.

The first-stage party rectification will soon come to an end. Although in regard to time, the first-stage party rectification has only taken up one-third of the time needed for the current party rectification, with the achievements gained so far, we can be sure that the current party rectification will result in complete success. The first-stage party rectification has laid a solid foundation for the current party rectification to be the best party rectification ever in the history of our party.

ZUNYI MEETING COMMEMORATION: COMMENT, EDITORIAL

Wu Xiuqian on Tradition

HK230907 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Wu Xiuqian: "Inherit the Tradition of the Zunyi Meeting, Realize the New Historical Turning Point"]

[Text] The Zunyi Meeting Was the Great Turning Point and Brilliant Milestone in Our Party's History

It has been exactly 50 years since the Zunyi meeting, a meeting of great historic significance, took place. As a veteran soldier who personally went through this great historic event, I cannot prevent the welling up of all sorts of feelings in my mind at this particular time. Recalling 50 years ago, a number of "leftist" dogmatists in the party once controlled the leadership of the Central Committee, rejecting the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and others, and command of the Red Army was handed over to a foreign military consultant, who did not understand the national and military conditions of our country. At that time, they opposed the correct principle of guerilla war, and instead wanted to fight a regular war, and to wear down our effective forces. That brought about the failure in the struggle against the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign and compelled the Central Red Army and the party's central organs to give up the central revolutionary base area in Jiangxi. Thus an arduous long march was forced. At that time, I was appointed interpreter to Li De, that military consultant, and saw with my own eyes, how he exercised military command by blindly copying foreign military dogma and was trusted and supported by the leading members of the Central Committee, such as Bo Gu. Under the erroneous command of "leftist" dogmatism, the Red Army gradually lost two-thirds of its 80,000 man strong force on the Long March which it started within 3 months of its retreat from the Soviet area. With several hundred thousands men, the enemy stepped up his pursuit in a vain attempt to encircle, intercept, and eliminate this backbone force of China's revolution in the high mountain valleys of the southwest. At this critical moment, Marxists within the party with Comrade Mao Zedong as the representative proposed a new strategic decision and principle concerning the Long March and the war, based on the situation at that time and the will of the whole party and Army. The correct proposal of Comrade Mao Zedong won the powerful support of Comrades Wang Jiaxiang, Zhang Wentian, Zhou Enlai, and Zhu De, and the Zunyi meeting was convened only through their joint efforts.

On 15 January 1935, the chief leaders of the party and the Red Army, 20 or so all told, who had arrived in Zunyi, gathered in a room on the second floor of a not-too-big house. Sitting around a long table, they carried out serious examination, discussion, and debate on the military issues since the struggle against the fifth KMT "encirclement and suppression" campaign. Comrade Mao Zedong delivered an important speech at the meeting. He made an overall and profound criticism of the errors of "leftism" in military affairs. Comrades Wang Jiaxiang, Zhang Wentian, Zhou Enlai, and Zhu De also made speeches in support of Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrades Peng Dehuai, Liu Bocheng, Nie Rongzhen, and Li Fuchun made powerful criticism of the erroneous command of Comrade Bo Gu and Li De from different angles. Presiding over the meeting, Comrade Bo Gu had to admit his errors when faced with the facts. Only Li De was not willing to give in, and was always trying to shirk his responsibilities. Because at that time I was interpreting sentence by sentence all the speeches for him I can still remember his awkwardness very well. He was angry, but utterly helpless. Apart from Li De, there were still others who once insisted on the erroneous views or assumed an ambiguous attitude, and Lin Biao was one of them. Lin Biao had supported the so-called quick shock tactics of Li De, and had written an article on it. However, the overwhelming majority attending the meeting, inclusive of Comrade Bo Gu unanimously affirmed the correct proposal of Comrade Mao Zedong, which enabled the meeting to achieve complete success.

Toward its conclusion, the meeting reorganized the leading organ of the Central Committee, removed comrades Bo Gu and Li De from their military command, and decided that Comrade Mao Zedong should resume his position of leadership of the Central Committee, replacing Bo Gu. Later a military command group was set up with Comrades Mao Zedong, Wang Jiaxiang, and Zhou Enlai as its members. Thus the erroneous dogmatic "leftist" leadership of the party and the Red Army ended, and the Chinese revolution was shifted onto the correct track, thereby enabling the Red Army to rapidly get rid of its difficulties during the Long March, and smash the enemy's attempt to encircle and eliminate our Army. Since then, under the wise leadership and correct command of Comrade Mao Zedong and others, the party and the Red Army overcame one unimaginable difficulty and danger after another, and completed the Long March. They achieved in succession the great victories of the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, and eventually the founding of the PRC. This series of victories was achieved with the beginning of the Zunyi meeting. Therefore, people have called this meeting the great turning point and brilliant milestone of the party's history, which is completely appropriate. As a worker at the headquarters of the Military Commission and a nonvoting member, I was able to attend this important meeting which changed the historical fate of the Chinese revolution, and I feel most fortunate about it. Therefore, I have written some articles and reminiscences in recent years to explain the condition and significance of that meeting as well as I know. I am doing so not only to make the future generations understand the facts, but also to incessantly remind myself to always remember the tortuous but brilliant road our party has traversed.

To Publicize the Historical Merits of Proletarian Revolutionaries of the Older Generation Such As Mao Zedong With the Aim of Making Future Generations Gain Benefit and Enlightenment From the Historical Experiences and Lessons

Regarding the Zunyi meeting, people have held discussions, conducted research, and written recollections on many occasions over the years. And not long ago, some precious historical materials were discovered, such as the outline of the report on the Zunyi meeting by Comrade Chen Yun written at that time, which has provided important grounds for the research and understanding of the meeting. Prior to this, Wang Ming and Zang Guotao, who had deserted China, and Li De, who had long left China, also made special evaluation and written recollection of the meeting in each of their memoirs.

However, as a rule, they depreciated, distorted, and attacked the achievements of the meeting, in particular the role of Comrade Mao Zedong, which proves that they never changed their position even to the day they died. While in China, when the counter-revolutionary careerist Lin Biao came into power, he attempted to gain political advantages through fraud by making use of the Zunyi meeting. He asked the number of "scholars" under him to brazenly distort history, who disguised Lin Biao, a mere commander of an army group, and an active executioner and follower of the erroneous "leftist" line as one who had initiated and actively supported the Zunyi meeting. What a shame! Reactionary threrists such as Kang Sheng and his like also made distorted propaganda on the Zunyi meeting with ulterior motives. They disregarded historical facts, and spread the slander that many of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation were all "opposing Comrade Mao Zedong in a frenzy." They created rumors of all kinds. Despite the fact that much confusion had once been caused, they could never shade the brilliance of the Zunyi meeting. History is itself the judge. All those people who had opposed, attacked, and distorted the Zunyi meeting and remained unrepentant became scum of the revolution and wretches with no exception. While those comrades who made contributions to the party and people during the Zunyi meeting and all revolutionary historical stages will always win the admiration and praise of the people, and be remembered by them. Today when we mark the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting, it is necessary for us to recover the true features of history, to further publicize the historical feats of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation such as Mao Zedong, so that the future generations may gain benefit and enlightenment from historical experiences and lessons. I believe, here lies the significance of marking the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting today.

To Further Understand the Harmfulness of "Leftist" Errors, and To Study and Inherit the Fighting Tradition of the Zunyi Meeting in Opposing "Leftism"

As is known to all, the chief merit of the Zunyi meeting was correction of errors of "leftist" dogmatism, which had brought extremely great harm to the party, thus changing the historical fate of the Chinese revolution. Therefore, the Zunyi meeting went down in history as an important historical turning point of our party. Today, 50 years later, China has begun another new historical turning point beginning with the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, namely, to shift the focus of work from mainly grasping class struggle to building socialist modernization as decided by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12 Central Committee held not long ago has further made an important strategic decision on carrying out reform in the economic structure. What is worthy of note is that during this new historical turning point, what we must still first of all correct, overcome, and eliminate erroneous "leftist" ideas. Decades ago, "leftist" errors desperately brought the party and the Red Army to the brink of complete collapse. A few decades later, it was "leftist" errors that again caused great damage to China's political life and economic construction. Therefore, when marking the Zunyi meeting today, it is necessary for us to further understand the harmfulness of "leftist" errors through historical facts, to study and inherit the tradition of the Zunyi meeting in fighting "leftism," and to continue to overcome and eliminate "leftist" errors and their influences, so that we may be emancipated from the ideological bondages of "leftism," build socialist modernization more quickly in China, and realize the revolutionary ideal of the several generations who had struggled for it all their lives.

One of the Precious Experiences the Zunyi Meeting Has Left Us Is That Theory Must Be Linked With Practice

At the Zunyi meeting 50 years ago, the chief objects of criticism, except Wang Ming who had gone abroad and the foreigner Li De, were some comrades who had committed some errors, including Bo Gu. Later practice proved that they were all loyal communists; disregarding their errors in that period, they made many historic contributions. Even at the Zunyi meeting, they observed party principle, subjected themselves to the party's decision, and adopted a good attitude. As to Comrades Wang Jiaxiang and Zhang Wentian and others, they had distanced themselves from the errors of "leftist" dogmatism much earlier, and they were worthy of being called excellent proletarian revolutionaries. Then, why should some of them have committed "leftist" errors at one time? I believe one of the important reasons is that at first they only knew how to study Marxist theory from books and foreign revolutionary experience, while neglecting the study in depth and overall understanding of the actual conditions of China. It was Comrade Mao Zedong who discovered the truth of revolutionary practice that it is imperative to link the universal principle of Marxism with China's actual conditions, and who had first understood the harmfulness of "leftist" dogmatism and finally repudiated and corrected this grave error. Therefore, one of the precious experiences the Zunyi meeting has left us is that theory must be linked with practice. Disregarding the actual environment and rigidly copying the dogma in books and foreign experiences will lead one astray if not seriously affected, and will even ruin the cause of the party. The Central Committee has now proposed building socialism with Chinese characteristics, in particular, the concept of "one country, two systems," which has never been touched upon in classic Marxist-Leninist works. This is exactly the application and creation of the truth of linking the universal principles of Marxism with China's actual conditions in the new period. Likewise, under the guidance of the general principles of the Central Committee, our comrades in various localities and departments should also implement and develop the party's instructions in a creative way, based on the actual conditions of their own localities or departments, and they should not commit the error of regarding theory and a superior's instructions as dogma again.

Only by Representing the Masses and Relying on the Collective Will Will Any Outstanding Personage Be Able To Score Achievements and Bring Benefits to the People

Another point is that Comrade Mao Zedong played a decisive role in the success achieved at the Zunyi meeting. It was precisely through his correct proposal that the party and the Red Army reversed the situation and turned danger into safety, and defeat into victory. Wang Ming and his like attempted to deny this, while Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and Kang Sheng and their gangs were bent on distorting the facts, so as to isolate Comrade Mao Zedong by deifying him, all of which gave expression to their reactionary ideas. In fact, the reason Comrade Mao Zedong made such an important contribution was chiefly because he gave expression to the demand of the times and the will of the whole party and whole Army. At the same time, he concentrated the wisdom of the masses, and won the full support of Comrades Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Wang Jiaxiang, and Zhang Wentian. Therefore, the achievements of the Zunyi meeting were not only due to the peculiar role of Comrade Mao Zedong, but were also an expression of the will of the party and the Army and the power of the collective. The onesided publicizing of any of these points is contrary to historical fact. Now there are some people who try to deny or depreciate the historical feats of Comrade Mao Zedong, because he committed mistakes in his later years.

I hold that this is not a correct attitude. Here I should like to supply another historical condition: In planning for the Long March, Bo Gu and Li De had thought of leaving Comrade Mao Zedong in Jiangxi to keep him away from the Long March. Let us imagine if this had happened. Some people would sooner or later have come out to oppose the erroneous "leftist" leadership, but that would have been after a still greater price had been paid, and would have involved a process of understanding and struggle.

Then, there would not have been the Zunyi meeting, the historical turning point, and the party would not have corrected the errors so promptly and turned onto the correct track, and the development of China's revolution could have been quite different. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "Without Chairman Mao, the Chinese people would at least have groped in the dark for a far longer period of time." Therefore, according to the Marxist view, the power of the people and the individual role of the leader supplement each other and are indispensable to each other. The great historical feats of Comrade Mao Zedong are beyond doubt. As to his mistakes in his later years, it was precisely because he had deviated from the masses and the majority within the party on certain issues, and had run counter to the above mentioned Marxist truths, in the end the party's cause was injured as well as his own image. When we restudy the history of the Zunyi meeting, we may also draw a lesson from it: Only by representing the masses and relying on the collective will can any outstanding personage score achievements and bring benefit to the people. Otherwise, he will achieve nothing, and even bring about disaster!

The above is my personal experience in restudying the spirit of the Zunyi meeting. They are: First, it is necessary to inherit the glorious tradition of the Zunyi meeting in opposing "leftism," and to continue to overcome and eliminate the still existing remnants of "leftism." Second it is necessary to persist in the principle of linking the universal principles of Marxism with China's actual conditions, and to implement and develop Marxist theory and the party's instructions in a creative way. Third, it is necessary to always maintain close ties with the masses and to rely on the collective, while daring to propose original understanding, to lead the masses onward, and to be good at bringing into play the role of the collective. The Zunyi meeting implemented these few points 50 years ago by promoting and realizing a historical turning point for the party. Today, the whole party and state are realizing a still greater historical turning point, and China is in the period of a new historical leap. It is my opinion that we should also study and implement these few points. To mark the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting, it is necessary for us to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition of the Zunyi meeting, to realize the new historical turning point, so that our country will stand with new features in the Eastern world.

Zhou Enlai 1972 Speech

HK230721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of a speech delivered by "Comrade" Zhou Enlai at meeting held by the CPC Central Committee on 10 June 1972: "Historical Lessons for the Party" -- title given by the editor -- this article is quoted from the minutes of the meeting kept in the Central Archives]

[Text] Chairman Mao said: The January 1935 Zunyi meeting corrected the mistakes in line of Wang Ming, and Wang Ming consequently fell from power. This remark was a brief summary. The facts are as follows: During the Long March, Chairman Mao first won the support of Jiaxiang and Luo Fu, who were main members working in the then Central Bureau. Through constant struggle, on the eve of the Zunyi meeting, Li De was removed and not allowed to direct operations. This laid a sound foundation for the success of the Zunyi meeting. Many comrades in the Central Committee stood on the side of Chairman Mao. Thanks to Chairman Mao, who charted a new course for the revolution, the Chinese revolution took a turn for the better and was out of danger and turned defeat into victory amid terrifying waves. This was a great turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution.

Chairman Mao's correct line gained, genuinely gained, a leading position. When passed on, the Zunyi meeting was hailed by the whole party and the whole army.

When setting out from Yudu on 10 October 1934, the central Red Army was some 80,000 strong, an army claiming to be 100,000 strong, and reached the Zunyi region after passing through many different places for 3 months. During the 3-month period, the Army moved with pots and pans and even with machines. That is simply too ghastly to contemplate. Was there really such a massive transfer of troops on earth? It was a massive house-moving. Of course, those things were later cast away, and probably before the Army left Jiangxi Province all the machines were left behind. Passing through Guangdong and Hunan, the Red Army moved to Hunan, and after repeated troop movements in Hunan, it finally reached Guizhou. Around the entry of the Army into the province, a debate broke out, and the convention of a Political Bureau conference began brewing. Setting out from Liping southwestward, and after passing through Huangping and crossing the Wu Jiang, the Army reached Zunyi. Along the way the debate became fiercer. In the course of the debate, Chairman Mao managed to bring comrades in the Central Committee around and won first the support of Comrade Wang Jiaxiang and many other comrades in the Central Committee. At that time Lin Biao grumbled with others over the debate rather than liking it. At the Zunyi meeting, Chairman Mao made a speech, charting a new course for the revolution.

The purpose of the Zunyi meeting was to correct mistakes in the military line, because the military line was of vital importance when an army was fighting in a situation full of perils. Battles were fought in indifferent places along the Long March. With his main forces, Chiang Kai-shek chased, intercepted, and attacked us from all sides. We suffered great losses when fighting in Guangxi. Bai Chongxi dealt with us in devastating way. He drove away all the common people along the road we took and even burned down their houses in an attempt to prevent us from obtaining grain and shelter. He attacked us from the rear. One division of our Army was cut off and, losing all contact with us, was lost. When we reached Zunyi after repeated setbacks, our Army was reduced to 30,000 troops or more. What a great loss! This grave mistake was a lesson paid for with blood. With Chairman Mao at the helm, success would come. The facts have proved that Chairman Mao's leadership of the Army was correct.

Chairman Mao adopted a gradual correction method. Starting with the solution of the military line, he criticized the mistakes in operation made since the countercampaign against the fifth "encirclement and suppression": First, we committed the mistake of adventurism; later, that of conservatism; and still later, that of flightism. People found this method very convincing. The other problems were left untouched in the debate for the time being, such as the "leftist" deviationist land and economic policies, broadening the scope of attack in eliminating counterrevolutionaries, and attacking big cities. With these issues left untouched, first priority was given to solution of the military line. This helped people come around easily. Hence, many people found the method highly acceptable. If all the mistakes committed at that time had been regarded as mistakes in line, many people would have had reservations for the time being, thus hindering the party from forging ahead. This was Chairman Mao's dialectical materialism. He advocated that in handling contradictions, we should first solve the principal contradiction, leaving the secondary ones to be solved later.

In fact, the secondary contradictions were solved along with solving the principal one, and mistakes in the organizational line were also solved, though accepted reluctantly. It would have been difficult for Bo Gu to continue holding his leading position at that time, because nobody was convinced. As a matter of fact, leadership should go to Chairman Mao. This was no problem at all.

At that time Luo Fu proposed a change of leadership, asserting that Bo Gu was not up to his post any longer. It is still fresh in my memory that Chairman Mao called and informed me that Bo Gu wanted a change in the leadership right then. We said then: It goes without saying that Chairman Mao should be our leader and we will follow Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao said: No. We must let Luo Fu be our secretary for some time. Chairman Mao actually let Luo Fu have a try at the leadership post. He said: After all, a man always needs help. With everybody convinced, Luo Fu was elected party secretary at that time. In the statement dismissing Bo Gu from his post, the title of "general secretary" was not used. At that time the titles of posts in the party were not fixed or so strict. The word "general" was not added, as I remember. After all, he was secretary of the party because the other people were just members of the Standing Committee. The party did not set up a secretariat then. Chairman Mao always taught people this way, to help them become politically awakened. The question of the organizational line was not completely settled at that time. However, being a relatively natural solution, this would help concentrate our efforts on winning victory and reducing resistance. With regard to the political line, it was put aside for the time being.

When the Zunyi meeting closed, it was decided to continue to advance. At this moment a debate again broke out as to how to conduct operations. At that time we were in a difficult situation, with our Army reduced from 80,000 troops to about 30,000 troops. All army units had had their numbers depleted and there were a considerable number of wounded and sick personnel in every unit. We indeed had difficulties. At this juncture, the only way out was to follow Chairman Mao unswervingly. At that time a problem cropped up, a problem which was relatively minor but of crucial importance; namely, on just leaving Zunyi, we encountered an enemy division holding positions in Daguxinchang (Footnote 1) (In today's county of Jinsha in Guizhou Province). At a meeting, all participants suggested storming the enemy stronghold and insisted on capturing it. It was Chairman Mao alone who said that we should not do so and that fighting recklessly would invite losses, which was not worth trying. He said: We must wipe out the enemy in mobile warfare. Ignoring the advice of Chairman Mao, who enjoyed such high prestige, other people unanimously adopted a resolution: Storm and capture the stronghold. Chairman Mao had to obey. However, after returning to his dwelling, and after further consideration, he felt anxious, doubting the wisdom of the decision. In the middle of the night, with storm lamp in hand, he came over to where I lived and asked me to send the order a little late to give time for second thoughts. I took his advice and called a meeting early in the morning at which I managed to convince all participants. Learning of this, Chairman Mao said: Such being the case, we had better set up a group with a small number of people, rather than sticking to the past practice of collective command, with an excessive number of commanders. Hence, a three-member group was set up in charge of directing operations. Chairman Mao, Jiaxiang, and I were members of the group. The period from then on to the successful crossing of the Jinsha Jiang, or from January and February, when we began moving, to May, was a period full of hardships and difficulties. Taking a zigzag course, we managed to cross the Chishui He only after four failed attempts. We crossed the river after fighting a battle in Tucheng. We rushed to a place where Sichuan, Guizhou, and Yunnan Provinces met. In that place there was a village with a peculiar name, called "Jiming Sanshen," or the Crow of a Cock Can be Heard in Three Provinces. It was at this place that Luo Fu replaced Bo Gu and became secretary of the party.

JINGJI RIBAO Editorial

HK230632 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Taking One's Own Road by Starting From Reality -- in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Zunyi Meeting"]

[Text] Today, cherishing the memory of the older generation of revolutionaries, feeling reverence for them, and also being joyful and proud of our victories, we solemnly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting.

The enlarged Political Bureau meeting of the party held from 15 to 17 January 1935 in Zunyi City, Guizhou Province, was a splendid landmark and a great turning point in the history of China's new democratic revolution. At that serious historical juncture, the meeting terminated the erroneous "leftist" dogmatist leadership headed by Wang Ming in the organizational field and entrusted to Comrade Mao Zedong the great mission of leading the party and the Red Army. This ensured the victorious development of the Chinese revolution.

The Zunyi meeting was an important sign that represented our party's maturity. The meeting was the first occasion on which the CPC independently applied the basic principles of Marxism to decide the line, strategies, and policies for the Chinese revolution without external interference. It left us a valuable lesson -- the universal truth of Marxism must be integrated with the reality of the Chinese revolution. The Chinese revolution must go its own way and must not stick to rigid dogmas and mechanically copy other countries' experience. In 1960 Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: It was not until the Zunyi meeting that the party came to really stand on its own feet and began to act independently. This referred to the conduct of revolution and construction in light of China's specific conditions. Our successes in overthrowing the three enemies and in founding New China were precisely the results of this correct guideline. Now when commemorating the Zunyi meeting, we should carry forward this spirit of acting independently and should resolutely follow the course charted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Dogmatism, which sticks to ossified doctrines, should only be seen in the rubbish heap of history.

The historical significance of the Zunyi meeting lay in its correction of the "leftist" mistakes that had brought the greatest dangers on the party. This is a fact known to everybody. However, history in following years showed that it is not easy to eradicate the pernicious influence of "leftism," which may reemerge in a new form under certain historical conditions. The 10-year turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution" was the result of the pernicious swelling of erroneous "leftist" ideas. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee succeeded in correcting the party's guideline and in getting rid of the harmful "leftist" ideology, thus enabling our country to enter a new historical period of economic development. Over the following 6 years our party has consistently upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts, continuing to emancipate the people's minds and breaking into some "forbidden areas" in theory in the process of promoting socialist modernization. The recent decision on reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has institutionalized and consolidated all these achievements. When commemorating the Zunyi meeting and carrying forward the glorious tradition initiated by this meeting, we should more earnestly carry out the line, principles, and policies adopted by two "third plenary sessions" and advance economic structural reform in an orderly way under unified leadership in order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics in our country.

We should also seriously and properly carry out party rectification and further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" mistakes in the ideological and organizational fields. We must restore and carry forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts initiated by the Zunyi meeting.

The spirit of the Zunyi meeting will always inspire and encourage us to advance with one heart and one mind along the course of the new march leading to the realization of the four modernizations, to make reform a success, to strive for quadruplication, and to boost our national economy more rapidly.

PENG ZHEN SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC LAW AT NPC SEMINAR

OW240443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA) -- In his speech at a seminar held by the NPC Standing Committee on 21 and 23 January, Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, pointed out: Opening to the outside world and reform in the economic structure are the basic policy of the party and state. Their purpose is to carry out the four socialist modernizations even better and faster and to quadruple the annual total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Chairman Peng Zhen said: In opening to the outside world and reforming the economic structure, we must formally enact legislation. However, quite a few questions entail exploration and tests. We cannot enact legislation until we have considerable experience. We need a transition stage.

Peng Zhen said: I mentioned in the past that the promotion of the legal system demands that we have a historical transition stage. In the period of revolution we relied mainly on policy. After founding the People's Republic we must not only rely on policy but also set up and strengthen the legal system step by step. In this connection, we have acquired a lot of experience, particularly the lesson drawn from the "Cultural Revolution." Our practical experience shows that it is necessary to systematize and legalize socialist democracy so it will not change when the state leader changes or when his view and attention changes. The decision adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: There must be laws for people to follow, these laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and law breakers must be dealt with. Since then, we have instituted many laws and called for all people to act in accordance with those laws. The transition from the period of revolution when we relied mainly on policy to the period after the founding of the Republic when we not only rely on policy but also need to strengthen the socialist legal system is a very important one.

He pointed out: After the People's Republic was founded, with regard to the important new questions and reforms, we also had a transition period from policy guidance to enactment of legislation. As to opening to the outside world, Lenin proposed it after the October Revolution. We also began this after the founding of the People's Republic. We introduced capital from abroad and developed some joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment. We cooperated mainly with socialist countries. As for capitalist countries, at that time they blockaded us and did not recognize the People's Republic of China. Therefore, we did not have the conditions needed for opening to the outside world. Now the situation is different. We have established diplomatic relations with 130 countries. All the important countries in the world have recognized us. In addition, today the world's economy has mixed and become a unified organism. Countries are interdependent. Now it is especially necessary to carry out the policy of opening to the outside world. This is an important policy of our country.

While we are doing the work of opening to the outside world, we must make trials to solve many questions first, acquire practical experience, and sum up our experience. While the work is under way, it is better to authorize the State Council to institute provisional regulations or temporary provisions. This is the result of repeated consideration by the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council.

Peng Zhen pointed out: Questions involving reform in the economic structure are more numerous and complex and entail accumulated experience. It is necessary to study questions in an all-round way and on a long-range basis. We must consider questions repeatedly. Legislation enacted in this way can conform to reality, and the authority of the legal system can be built up. The provisional regulations or temporary provisions which the State Council is authorized to institute are transient. However, transience here does not mean of short duration. It does not mean lasting 1 or 2 years. The State Council is authorized to institute provisional regulations or tentative provisions when necessary so people will all have something to go by in their work and do their work methodically under guidance. In addition, this is also a stage during which the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee can make preparations for enacting legislation.

He said: There is a lot of work which local departments must do. Our Constitution and law have stipulated that the provincial, autonomous region, and municipal people's congresses and their standing committees be authorized to institute local laws and regulations on condition that they do not conflict with the Constitution, law, and administrative regulations. China is so vast that its social, economic, and cultural developments are quite uneven. It is impossible to call for uniformity throughout the country. It is a great reform to allow provincial, autonomous region, and municipal people's congresses and their standing committees to institute local laws and regulations. For some work the State Council can conduct tests, but for other work all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions must make the tests, conduct investigation, and study, sum up experience, and incorporate it into law.

When the State Council drafts regulations, departments concerned of the NPC Standing Committee will join the drafting work. When the NPC Standing Committee examines revisions of draft laws, the departments concerned of the State Council will also dispatch personnel to join the review. When provinces autonomous regions, and municipalities institute local laws and regulations, we will not dispatch personnel to join the work, but we can strengthen our ties with you. After you institute the laws and regulations, you may report them to the NPC Standing Committee for the record. When the NPC Standing Committee enacts legislation, it will certainly solicit opinions from all provincial, municipal, and autonomous region people's congress standing committees. Practice proves that it is better that you attend the NPC Standing Committee meeting as nonvoting delegates. Presently when the NPC Standing Committee holds meetings, responsible persons of provincial, autonomous region, and municipal people's congress standing committees will attend them. Provincial, autonomous region, and municipal people's congress standing committees also maintain ties with all county and city people's congress standing committees to familiarize themselves with the situation in all localities. These fixed ties are more reliable, and laws instituted in this manner conform to reality more easily.

Peng Zhen said: China is making rapid progress in opening to the outside world, and the present reform of the economic structure has gained much momentum and yielded marked results.

Opening to outside world and reform of the economic structure have been determined by the Constitution. However, this does not mean no questions will arise in our concrete work. Things always develop amid contradictions. We hold this seminar to discuss the questions, their solutions, and legislation which needs enacting while opening to the outside world and reforming the economic structure. There will be no specific discussions in this seminar. It only lists the topics. There are numerous questions. We can only put forward the most important laws and regulations that should be instituted.

Peng Zhen said: This seminar has been conducted very well. We have concentrated on a number of very important questions. This seminar is tantamount to a nationwide investigation and study. Now that the questions have been set forth, things are easier, because questions themselves contain their solutions. To enact legislation well, the NPC Standing Committee must firmly grasp investigation and study, and seriously sum up experience. To enact legislation, we must take the mass line, be sagacious and resolute, pool the wisdom of the masses, and decide on questions according to the principle of democratic centralism. Only legislation so enacted can conform to reality and guarantee that our country fears no dangers.

WAN LI INSPECTS FUJIAN'S ECONOMY 10-21 JAN

OW232313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 22 Jan 85

[By FUJIAN RIBAO reporter Huang Zhongsheng and XINHUA reporter Cai Quichun]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, inspected Fujian from 10 to 21 January. During the inspection, he said that Fujian in recent years had created a new situation in economic work. He hoped that the province would give full play to its strong points as the home of many Overseas Chinese and having extensive overseas connections, conscientiously carry out the policy concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, and bring into play the role of the Overseas Chinese in economic construction.

In the last few days, Comrade Wan Li, accompanied by responsible persons of the Fujian provincial party committee and the Fuzhou Military Region, Xiang Nan, Fu Kuiqing, and Ma Xingyuan, successfully visited such prefectures and cities as Fuzhou, Putian, Jinjiang, Xiamen, Longxi, Sanming, and Jianying, and inspected plants, towns, villages, ports, airports, schools, and rural trade fairs. He pointed out: The main reasons for Fujian's slow economic growth in the past several years are: 1) No key or ordinary construction project was planned for Fujian then, because it was considered to be in the front line; 2) Fujian was influenced by "left" thinking for a long time; 3) the long-term influence of "closed-doorism" prevented Fujian from giving full play to its strong points. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation has fundamentally changed. In recent years, Fujian Province has politically brought about a situation of unity and stability, and economically created a new situation in both basic construction and opening to the outside world.

Wan Li visited Xiamen in 1981. He held: Tremendous progress has been achieved in building the Xiamen Special Economic Zone in the last 4 years. Remarkable achievements have been made in construction of airports, piers, and other projects. Xiamen has many favorable conditions for economic development, and therefore it is entirely possible to meet the requirement set by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that "special economic zones be built faster and better." On hearing the report of the city party committee, he pointed out that it is necessary to tackle the problem of electricity and water supply as an urgent and major task.

Wan Li also put forward specific opinions on urban construction. He held that construction in Gulangyu should be mainly for developing tourism, and it should not be built into an industrial zone. A tourist site is a place for people to relax and carry out recreational, cultural, and sports activities. Wan Li said: In undertaking urban construction in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, it is necessary to have an overall plan, do a good job in design, and meet all scientific requirements of a modern city, in order to build Xiamen into a beautiful modern city.

During the tour, Wan Li also expressed his views on the question of readjusting agricultural structure. He said: Fujian must consider its own situation, proceed from reality, and take suitable measures according to local conditions to quicken its readjustment of the agricultural structure. In places suitable for growing grain, we must pay attention to grain cultivation, ensure good results, and continue to increase the output and improve the quality of grain. In coastal and hilly areas suitable for growing cash crops, we should go all out to grow them. We should grow whatever is suitable, and produce whatever the market needs. If there is a grain shortage, regulatory purchases can be made, either inside or outside the province.

Many Overseas Chinese are from Fujian. The province's overseas connections were established early. It has many channels of communication, and is well-informed. During the inspection tour, Wan Li repeatedly emphasized the need to give full play to such strong points to promote economic growth. When inspecting Fuzhou's Mawei economic development zone, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, Putian's Meizhouwan, and Jinjiang, a native place of many Overseas Chinese, he inquired about the conditions of Overseas Chinese, and how these places carry out the policy concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. He pointed out: These places should pay attention to bringing into play the role of Overseas Chinese in economic construction.

Wan Li approved Fujian's idea of developing its transport facilities. He said: To quicken the pace of construction, we must give priority to developing transportation and energy. To give play to its strong points, organize its merchant marine fleet, and develop water transportation, Fujian may use both domestic and foreign investments, enlist joint efforts of the state, collectives, and individuals, and build large, medium-sized, and small ships simultaneously.

Wan Li attaches great importance to education and training of talented people. When inspecting a middle school in Sanming City, he said: It is necessary to do a good job in popularizing education, increase the ratio of vocational schools, and strive to improve the quality of the labor force. He also encouraged teachers to love their work and train outstanding qualified persons for the four modernizations.

When passing through Zhangzhou, Wan Li made a special trip to visit the athletes and coaches of the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team. Before he left the tourist site in Wuyishan, he joined local party and government leaders in planting trees to landscape the area.

YUAN BAOHUA URGES ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW240141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the regular meeting on enterprise consolidation held here today, Yuan Baohua, leader of the National Enterprise Consolidation Leading Group, conveyed the guidelines on enterprise consolidation given by the leading comrades of the State Council the other day, and urged all regions and departments to pay greatest attention to, and make a success of, completing the work.

The leading comrades of the State Council pointed out that the enterprise consolidation task had been going on for 3 years, and remarkable achievements had been made. This was the last year for this task. However, we should have a full appraisal of the difficulties facing the task this year. About 20 percent of the enterprises slated for consolidation had not yet completed the consolidation task. Although the number of these enterprises was not large, their long-standing, knotty problems were numerous. Perhaps, there were still "tough nuts to crack." Conscientious efforts must be made to have them thoroughly consolidated this year. Yuan Baohua urged comrades everywhere to continue doing a good job in enterprise consolidation, according to the instructions given by the leading comrades of the State Council. He said: Those enterprises, which had gone through consolidation and had been accepted after examination, were not really perfect in many fields of works. Further improvement had yet to be made.

ZHAO WEICHEN, YUAN BAOHUA AT PRODUCTION MEETING

OW202318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic in Chinese 1500 GMT 17 Jan 85

[By reporter Zhang Jingsheng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission held a meeting on production today. The meeting called on all localities and departments to continue implementing the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy and take active measures to do a good job in organizing industrial production and transport for the first quarter of this year.

At the meeting, Zhao Weichen, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, arranged the production tasks for the first quarter of this year. He stressed: According to the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the restructuring of the national economy with the focus on the urban economy will be accelerated this year and the key to the reform of industrial and transport enterprises is to add vigor to them. All localities and departments should proceed from reality to truly delegate to enterprises the powers that should be delegated to them. Special attention should be paid to invigorating the large and medium-sized state enterprises. The party organizations of more localities and a large number of enterprises will undertake party rectification this year. We should carry out party rectification to promote economic growth and use the economic results to check the success of the party rectification to bring into full play the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of enterprises in production and operation. Zhao Weichen said: In this year's industrial production and transport tasks, we must continue to enhance economic results and achieve stable development of production. It is necessary to make efforts to enhance economic results right from the very beginning of the first quarter of the year.

Yuan Baohua and Ma Yi, other vice ministers in charge of the State Economic Commission, also spoke at the meeting. Yuan Baohua said: In this year's industrial production and transport tasks, our efforts should concentrate on ensuring good quality, high efficiency, marketability, low material consumption, safety, and good service. In particular, we should foster the idea of serving the people, assume a good service attitude, improve our service ability and means, and do a good job in serving the customers.

FANG YI AT GROUNDBREAKING FOR S&T CENTER

OW230935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Work to build a science and technology exchange center complex for international academic exchanges began today near the Jianguomen overpass in the eastern part of Beijing, the Chinese capital.

With an investment of 45 million U.S. dollars, the China science and technology exchange center complex will have 63,500 square meters of floor space and is scheduled for completion in 1987. Noble Chong Associates of Canada will provide 40 million U.S. dollars.

State Councilor Fang Yi attended today a ground-breaking ceremony, at which Yang Yun, vice-minister of the state Science and Technology Commission, said that China would promote international academic exchanges.

Founded two year ago, the center links with over 150 organizations in 12 countries including Britain, Canada, France, Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. The complex will consist of three buildings: an exhibition building, a conference and hotel building and an office building.

The conference building will have a 500-seat lecture hall with six-language simultaneous interpretation, closed-circuit television and broadcasting, projection equipment and a small stage. It will also have over 300 well-appointed guestrooms, a banquet hall, Chinese and Western restaurants, a cafe, bars, a swimming pool, a sauna, health club, recreation rooms, shops and a post office.

NPC TO VOTE ON 17 ECONOMIC LAWS IN 1985

OW230811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) -- The National Peoples Congress (NPC) will vote on 17 economic laws this year. They cover foreign contracts, joint business with foreigners, foreign investment, customs and labor. The State Council will consider 15 economic regulations on transport and other topics, Gu Ming, head of the councils economic legislation research center, told an NPC-sponsored economic legislation meeting here today. The centers 1982-1986 plan calls for 65 other laws and regulations to be drafted this year.

DENG PUFANG URGES RECONSIDERING HUMANITARIANISM

HK230434 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] The criticism of humanitarianism in China needs to be re-thought, suggests Deng Pufang in a speech to the staff of China's Welfare Foundation for the Disabled, the WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD reported.

Deng stressed that when we use the term humanitarianism, we are referring to socialist humanitarianism. Noting that humanitarianism has been indiscriminately denounced in the past, Deng, vice-director of the foundation, argues that this attitude has hampered the building of socialism in certain respects.

The concept of humanitarianism has existed from ancient times, he said. It was a measure of progress when captives were killed in primitive society to the situation when they were made to toil like animals in slave society, and when people were exploited in a feudal society. Biggest progress was made when the bourgeoisie advanced the slogan "liberty, equality and fraternity" and freed men from feudal bondage.

Humanitarianism was developed by the bourgeoisie when capitalist relations of production began to emerge in latter-day feudal society. They subsequently developed it into humanitarianism.

This body of thought was a most revolutionary weapon against the rule of God, the Church. In fact, this was a contribution the bourgeoisie made to human society.

Though Confucius advocated the concept of loving other people, the theory of humanitarianism was only elaborated by Western thinkers in recent history.

China, however, is a country where capitalism did not fully develop, and the dominant influence is feudalism. This, Deng argues, is an influence both vicious and inhumane, and it still exists in China today. He illustrated this by describing attitudes towards the disabled. Some children can be seen mischievously jeering at crippled people, or throwing stones at them. And not only do children innocently despise the disabled, but also some adults. Certain leaders even look down on welfare work for the disabled.

These attitudes are vestiges of feudalism, which need to be replaced by socialist thinking. The inappropriate criticism of humanitarianism, tagging it as bourgeois, has hampered the development of the concept of revolutionary humanitarianism, and has given China an unfavourable impression among her foreign friends. Though there are undoubted differences between the socialist and capitalist concepts of humanitarianism, they are nevertheless inter-related, and the former is the successor to the latter.

Many of China's revolutionary forerunners were humanitarians before they became communists, and Lenin once remarked that all the cultural heritage left over from capitalism could be borrowed to serve socialism. He went on to cite examples of inhumane acts which occurred during the "Cultural Revolution," when the masses were whipped into a state of religious fervour. Acts of torture were misconstrued to be "revolutionary and socialist." This was, in fact, reflection of remnant feudal influences which can still be seen from time to time in China today.

It is wrong, Deng concludes, to reject the philosophy of humanitarianism lock, stock and barrel. Leaders who criticize humanitarianism as being bourgeois often do so from a feudalist standpoint and not from a Marxist one.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY

OW190434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a meeting called by the China Industrial Economics Society today, Bo Yibo said: The Industrial Economics Society and other social science societies should make Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call for building socialism with Chinese characteristics the central theme of their study so that our industrial development as well as our national construction as a whole can be socialist and distinctively Chinese at the same time.

Bo Yibo said: The China Industrial Economics Society has been quite successful. Although founded not long ago, it has done a great deal of work. He especially praised the society for following the principles of paying attention to practical experience and selecting capable members. The former means integrating theory with practice, and the latter means selecting members who are scholars and experts with real ability and learning as well as practical experience. These two principles should become the guidelines for all societies and associations in the country.

Bo Yibo urged the society to induct young economists and plant managers and directors from now on. The society, which was founded in April 1984, is an academic organization dedicated to the study of questions of industrial economics and management in China's four modernizations. The society does not accept collectives, only individuals, as members. It organizes its members into various groups according to their specialties to study practical questions. Experience shows that the society's orientation is correct.

XINHUA ON PARTY NOT RUNNING TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

OW231230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0814 GMT 22 Jan 85

["Article by XINHUA Commentator: Consolidate and Enhance the Results of Township Construction" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- While township governments have been set up in most parts of our country, an important task for us now is to consolidate and enhance the results of township construction.

Generally speaking, it is comparatively easy to separate government administration from economic management organizationally and set up township governments. However, after the township governments are set up, it is not so simple to ensure that the basic-level governments can truly play their due role. At present, there is such a problem existing among many townships -- in form, the party, the government and economic management have been separated from one another. But in fact, everything is still decided by the party committee and the party secretary. The people describe such a situation as "three different signboards are hung on the same building in which there is only one boss." This shows that to change completely the situation in which there is no distinction between the party and the government, a situation that has continued for over 2 decades, we still need to make persistent efforts.

In the course of consolidating the results of township construction and separating the party from the government, we should emphatically correct the wrong thinking that to separate the party from the government is to weaken the party leadership. At present, some persons still consciously or unconsciously regard the monopoly of everything by the party organizations as a practice to strengthen the party leadership. They think that otherwise party leadership will be weakened. That is a misunderstanding. The party constitution clearly stipulates the main tasks of the primary party organizations is to propagate and carry out the party's line, principles and policies, organize party members to study, and educate and supervise party members, and so on. If a party organization ignores the tasks prescribed by the party constitution and takes on all the administrative business that it should not take on, it is weakening the party leadership, rather than strengthening it. The job performance of a township party organization is judged by how it carries out the party's principles and policies and does ideological and political work, not by how it monopolizes the day-to-day administrative business.

It should be pointed out that the confusion of the party with the government that still exists in some localities at present should not be completely blamed on the township-level party and government organizations. The county-level leading organs are also to blame for the confusion. According to many township heads, since the township governments were set up more than 1 year ago, county authorities have never held a meeting of full-time township heads. But they have held several dozen meetings of township party secretaries. Of those meetings, only a few discussed party affairs, while most dealt with purely economic and administrative work, such as agricultural production. It is obvious that it is difficult to expect the township-level organs to operate according to the new structure if the county-level organs do not change their leading practice.

To have the township governments truly possess power and do a better job, we must further clarify the functions of the township governments and see to it that they perform their duties strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the Organic Law for Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments. The functions and powers of a township government are to exercise leadership over the township's economic, cultural and social development and to do serious and good work in public security, civil affairs, judicature, culture, education, public health and family planning.

Since the separation of government administration from economic management, some localities have accumulated experience in dividing the responsibilities between the party and the government, and truly separate government administration from economic management. However, generally speaking, the problem remains unsolved. We should make great efforts to continue to seek and sum up experience in this respect. Only when the problem is solved can we ensure consolidation and enhancement of the results of township construction.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON PLA DIVISION VIOLATIONS

OW180029 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission issued a circular on 12 January regarding the commercial activities of a certain division of the Guangzhou Military Region, calling on all units to strictly observe policy discipline and energetically curb new unhealthy tendencies in production management.

The circular noted that within a period of some 40 days between the middle of August and the end of September last year, a division of the Guangzhou Military Region signed with more than 20 units a total of over 18 million yuan worth of purchase and sale contracts, of which sales contracts were worth 10.1 million yuan more than purchase contracts. Because the division-run enterprises were unable to fulfill the contracts, some of the purchasing units went to the division and kicked up a row. This seriously affected the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. Even more serious was that division's procurement of imported motor vehicles. A State Council regulation stipulates that the approval of the government departments concerned and a shipping permit must be obtained before an imported motor vehicle can be transported out of either Guangdong or Fujian Province. Of the seven imported motor vehicles purchased by this division, six were purchased in violation of the regulation. In addition, this division also violated the relevant regulations on the control of cash on hand. In its business transactions, the division made six payments of more than 10,000 yuan each. The largest cash payment made by the division amounted to 200,000 yuan. This offered an opportunity for lawless elements to take advantage of the situation.

The circular pointed out that this division, in the handling of its management businesses, ignored the policies of the party and state, disregarded both Army discipline and financial and economic discipline, and acted in an unbridled and irresponsible manner, which caused serious consequences. It is worthy of a serious effort by all units to draw a lesson from this.

The circular called on discipline inspection commissions at all levels to pay good attention to vigorously curbing the new unhealthy tendencies by regarding this as a major task for them, so as to ensure the sound development of production and management activities of the PLA units.

NAVY LAUNCHES FIRST SUBMARINE SERVICE SHIP

OW130942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China's first repairing ship for submarines has begun its service for the Navy, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. The ship has seven workshops. It also provides a place for submariners to have a short-time rest on the sea. The ship will play a positive role in promoting submarine training of Chinese Navy, the paper says.

PLA STAFF MEMBERS: WINTER CONSCRIPTION SUCCESSFUL

OW121137 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, during an interview on 8 January, a responsible comrade of the Mobilization Department of the PLA General Staff Headquarters happily told the reporter that the winter conscription work for 1984 was successfully completed, thus the first battle has been won in reforming the military conscription system.

Some 2,076 counties were put under the reform program during the winter conscription campaign. Under the new system, the conscripts were delivered to the military units by the counties themselves instead of being received by military personnel sent to the counties as was the practice in the past. Nearly half of the winter conscripts were delivered to the military units by the counties themselves. Some 400 counties even experimented with sending the conscripts to report for duty at the military units all by themselves.

According to a comrade of the conscription section of the Mobilization Department, some 25 percent of the new conscripts are either party or CYL members, and the number of rejects by the military rescreening agencies was 67 percent smaller than the previous year. This shows that the quality of the new conscripts is also good.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON USEFULNESS OF OLD THINGS

OW202302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 19 Jan 85

["XINHUA commentator: 'Modernization and "a Rickety Cart Pulled by an Old Ox"' -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- In 1984 as many as ten thousand peasants in Tangshan City, Hebei Province, used bicycles to transport some 14 million jin of cotton to mountain regions north of the Great Wall and sold the cotton there. They thus solved the problem of "difficulty in selling cotton" in the cotton-producing region and the problem of "difficulty in buying cotton" in the mountain region. Their practice has been praised by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council. It has also given us enlightenment -- we should undertake the modernization program, and at the same time, we should not belittle the value of an "old ox and a rickety cart."

We still should not belittle the "old ox and rickety cart" in the course of socialist modernization, because the realities show that the development of things is always uneven, and we cannot modernize everything overnight. In transport, we should have jet airliners shuttling among cities, and we should also use bicycles, or even rickety carts pulled by old oxen, to transport cotton to the mountain regions. In other respects, we should not negate, without prior analysis, the comparatively backward techniques, equipment, tools, and production technology, or demand their being discarded in disregard of specific conditions, before they are replaced by advanced ones. For instance, our agriculture needs high-efficiency machinery, but we should not therefore negate the hand tools suitable for intensive farming. Our coal industry needs to import comprehensive coal mining machinery, but it should not thus abandon the use of dynamite.

In commerce, we should run supermarkets, but we should not thereby eliminate peddlers. As a matter of fact, this is true not just in our country -- some obsolete and less advanced things are still playing a role in the field of production and everyday life in some quite modernized countries. However, our stand against belittling an "old ox and a rickety cart" does not give us an excuse for slackening our efforts to modernize industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology on the pretext that the development of things is uneven. We should do our utmost to modernize as many things as possible and as fast as possible. The thing is that our national financial and material resources are limited and the level of economic development varies from place to place. For this reason, in the course of the modernization, we should do all we can and what we can, distinguish important and urgent things from less important and less urgent things, and modernize some things first and other things later. We should adopt the most advanced equipment of the 1980's in some projects, while we can afford to use only the equipment of 1970's and 1960's, or even worse equipment, in other projects. In short, we can only modernize things one by one, and we cannot make everything become the most advanced overnight. The old ox and rickety cart are still useful, and supermarkets and peddlers should exist at the same time. Our policy should be to mobilize all useful factors and strive to make the best possible use of man and material to accelerate the four modernizations.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON URBAN COMMERCIAL REFORM

OW220505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 19 Jan 85

[By XINHUA reporter Qiu Yuan, RENMIN RIBAO reporter Pan Gang]

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- The basic task of commercial work in 1985 is to focus on reform and shift the emphasis of work to vigorously organize market regulation in order to consolidate and develop the excellent market situation, stressed the national experience exchange meeting on urban commercial reform. What are this year's major tasks in urban commercial reform? In his summing-up speech, Commerce Minister Liu Yi said: First, the duties of the government and the enterprises must be separated. The commercial management departments must first strengthen the macroscopic management of society and commerce. To do this, stress must be placed on "flexibility" and "relaxing control." We must refrain from using the old conventions practiced over the past scores of years for running state-owned commerce to restrict social and commercial activities. Furthermore, we must expand decisionmaking power for enterprises. In some localities, there are still commercial departments which are clamoring for power from upper authorities while monopolizing the power of lower authorities. They have not genuinely delegated power to the wholesale and retail enterprises which directly engage in various businesses and have assumed independent accounting work. Urban commercial reform must focus on delegating power to the enterprises in a down-to-earth manner.

The meeting also analyzed this year's market situation. It maintained that in 1984 there were ample supplies of grain, edible oil, sugar, fabrics, and other daily necessities. It predicted that there would be an increasing variety of commodities, and the quality of the commodities would become even better. The meeting called on the commercial departments to actively expand sales and to energetically develop catering services, consultancy services, information, makeup, body-building, recreational, and other home services in order to meet the needs of the various strata of people.

LIU YI VIEWS DOMESTIC CONSUMER MARKET IN 1984

OW212327 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] In a talk with reporters of JINGJI RIBAO and this station a few days ago, Minister of Commerce Liu Yi noted that, following an unprecedented development in China's urban commodity economy, a change in consumer trends with special Chinese characteristics has taken place on the domestic market.

The trend is characterized by a multi-level consumer structure in both the urban and rural areas.

Liu Yi said: In 1984, a good situation rarely seen since the founding of the People's Republic emerged in both the urban and rural areas. Sales increased in all categories of commodities. Total retail sales rose 17.4 percent over 1983. Sales of domestic fowl, fresh eggs, and marine products increased, while those of fats and meats dropped. More people could afford to buy off-season vegetables, while sales of in-season vegetables dropped. The market for canned, convenience, and fast foods was rapidly expanding. In beverages, beer and fruit drinks were the prevailing trend. Traditional dressing habits were also undergoing changes. More and more people wanted stylish dresses, with beautiful patterns in light, thin, and soft materials. The custom of "one dress for all seasons" was replaced by "many dresses for one season." The fashion craze was just beginning to catch on. The prevailing trend was to more ready-made and colorfully adorned knitwear dresses. Sales of durable items were on the upswing. Refrigerators, cars, and other expensive durable goods had already found their way into citizens' homes. More modern houses were built in the countryside. Building materials enjoyed brisk sales. The quality of new houses was also better. All this shows that a consumer change, with special Chinese characteristics, is spreading.

Liu Yi said that the old circulation system of closed distribution is no longer suitable to today's new situation. It must be changed, through reform, into an open-type management-conscious circulation system. The Ministry of Commerce must shift its work emphasis to making market readjustments, which is of primary importance in developing the commodity economy.

JOURNAL CITED ON SUN YEFANG'S ECONOMIC THEORY

HK190922 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 3

["Excerpts" of article by Xu Xuehan and Mao Tianqi carried in CAIMAO JINGJI, (FINANCIAL AND TRADE ECONOMICS) No 12, 1984: "Historical Limitations of Sung Yefang's Economic Theory"]

[Text] Highly critical of natural economic theory, Sun Yefang's economic theory opposed introducing the relationship of commodities to money into the system of ownership by the whole people. He held: The sole criterion and even the essential condition for testing commodity exchange is the transfer of ownership on the basis of the exchange of equal values. The two exchanging parties must mutually recognize that each is the proprietor of his own products, and if one has no equivalents to be used as conditions for exchanging goods with the other party, he will be in no position to own the latter's products. Otherwise, it would mean taking possession of goods without compensation. In accordance with this criterion, he denied that there still exists a relationship between commodities and money in the system of ownership by the whole people.

Separating value and the law of value from the commodity economy, Yefang advanced the theory of product value and commodity value and of the law of product value and that of commodity value. It is indeed logical and consistent to interpret product value as socially necessary labor and moreover, holds that such a law functions and plays a regulatory role in the economy under the sole system of ownership by the whole people. However, we must notice that the system of ownership by the whole people is by no means omnipotent. It cannot change any of the objective economic laws as it pleases, because it is, first of all, restricted by the development level of social productive forces and moreover, it has to undergo a process of moving from being imperfect to being perfect.

Value in a broad sense (or, socially necessary labor) and the law of product value, as Comrade Yefang advanced on the basis of planning, must be closely related to and not disconnected from commodity value and the law of commodity value.

There are limitations in Yefang's circulation theory. Proceeding from the identity of interests, he refused to acknowledge that there are still problems in realizing circulation and failed to grasp circulation from the viewpoint of the movement of funds. His circulation theory is not fully in favor of the redistribution of interests and it puts one-sided stress on the identity of price and value to the neglect of their separation, and moreover, it regards the redistribution of interests as a measure which has to be taken since there are no other ways to choose.

SHANDONG TO OPEN 2 NEW PORTS TO OUTSIDE WORLD

HK180751 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0401 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Report: "State Council Approves Opening of Weihai and Longkou Ports to Outside World"]

[Text] Jinan, 18 January (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The State Council and departments concerned have approved them opening of Shandong's Weihai and Longkou Ports to the outside world. This was announced by Shandong's Vice Governor Ma Shizhong a few days ago at a provincial meeting on foreign economic relations and trade.

To date, four ports in Shandong Province are directly open to the outside world: Qingdao, Yantai, Weihai, and Longkou. Shandong has more ports open to the outside world than any other coastal province.

Weihai and Longkou were formerly military ports and were closed for many years. They will not only be open to foreign ships but will also make great efforts to develop tourism. Liugong Island of Weihai will also be opened. The military wharves on Liugong Island can be used for mooring large tourist ships. From now on, commodities can be exported directly from Yantai, Weihai, and Longkou Ports without first being sent to Qingdao.

At present, departments concerned of Shandong Province and Yantai City are accelerating the construction of basic facilities for these new ports. Once things are ready, the exact opening days of these two ports will be announce.

NUCLEAR FUSION RESEARCH CENTER COMPLETED

OW200802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Hefei, January 20 (XINHUA) -- A new center for controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics research has passed tests by the state here today. The center will open to both Chinese and foreign researchers, said Zhou Guangzhao, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Construction of the project started in 1980. The new research center consists of five big halls, 30 laboratories and other facilities, covering a floor space of 43,000 square meters.

The major facility, ht-6m controlled nuclear fusion device is a medium-sized tokamak, designed and manufactured by the institute of plasma physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Tests show that all the performances of the device are up to designed requirements.

The institute of plasma physics has also developed magnetic mirror and other magnetically confined nuclear fusion experimental devices and many kinds of plasma heating equipment for thermonuclear plasma physics research.

NEW RECORDS IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY SET

OW191409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- China scored brilliant achievements in its shipbuilding industry and set four new records in 1984:

1. It set a record in the number of 10,000-ton vessels built in a year, building 20 vessels of 10,000 tons or more, with a total capacity of 442,000 tons, constituting 64 percent of the total tonnage of vessels built last year. It built the largest vessel ever, a 65,000-ton oil tanker, and the largest bulk freighter, a 36,000-ton oceangoing bulk cargo freighter.
2. It set a record in the number of new-type vessels, building 10 new types of vessels, and a number of energy-saving vessels. It is praiseworthy that it designed, and successfully built, the first semi-submerged off-shore oil drilling vessel, the Kantan No 3, thereby filling a gap in our country's production of equipment for off-shore development.
3. It set a record in the tonnage of vessels exported, 170,000 tons. They were all up to international standards and of good quality.
4. It set a record in the total tonnage of vessels built last year, building 291 vessels, the same figure as in the previous year, but with a total tonnage of 690,000 tons; 160,000 tons, or 30 percent, more than the record figure in 1983. The total output value and profits also rose 20 and 30 percent respectively over the previous year.

People of industrial circles in the capital have pointed out that these four records indicate that China's shipbuilding industry is developing rapidly, and that greater achievements can be anticipated as long as the enterprises closely cooperate with scientific and technical circles, and foreign trade departments.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR ANHUI'S ARMY FAMILIES

HK230924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 85 p 4

[Report by reporter Zhao Xilong: "Anhui Provincial Government Announces New Measures for Giving Preferential Treatment to Servicemen's Families"]

[Text] In order to meet the needs of the new situation in the development of the rural economy and to promote the building of the Army, the Anhui Provincial People's Government has carried out a series of reforms on work of giving preferential treatment to families of martyrs and servicemen and to revolutionary disabled soldiers and has promulgated new temporary measures.

-- The family receiving preferential treatment will generally receive each year an allowance equivalent to half of the normal annual income of a full-time laborer of the respective township or town; the above standard can be higher or lower if the family has particular difficulty or if the average income of the respective locality is relatively high.

-- The Assessment, share of expense, collection, and handing out of the allowance will be carried out in a unified manner, with a township or town as a unit. This will avoid the past phenomena of imposing too heavy or too light a burden on the peasant households resulting from collecting allowances with the production brigade or a production team as a unit.

-- Integrate preferential treatment with the duration of compulsory military service and conduct during service. Better preferential treatment will be given to families of compulsory servicemen who have extended their terms of service. Compulsory servicemen who have provided meritorious service will be given cash awards by the local government in addition to a normal allowance to their families.

-- Compulsory servicemen who are single and have no families in the rural areas will receive preferential treatment if they have great difficulty after they are demobilized. At present, they will also be given preferential treatment and their allowance will be deposited in credit cooperatives by the local government on their behalf. They will receive all their allowance in one lump-sum when they are demobilized so that they can quickly make arrangements for setting up a home and for engaging in production.

-- Integrate preferential treatment with assistance. Regarding families receiving preferential treatment which have difficulties in their subsistence and which have no way to become well-off, local governments should provide various opportunities and conditions for them and help them become well-off through labor.

These formative new regulations have been formulated after summing up new experiences in reforming work of giving preferential treatment in various localities since the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas several years ago. They have a legal effect. Leading comrades of some PLA units said to us: Anhui's new measures are great support to the work of the Army and have great significance in strengthening Army building.

FUJIAN FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS EXPAND IN 1984

OW220917 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0031 GMT 20 Jan 85

[By reporter Xu Yiming]

[Text] Fuzhou, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Fujian Province made progress in many aspects of its economic relations and trade with foreign countries in 1984.

The export volume considerably increased. It topped \$420 million last year, exceeding the state annual plan by 57 percent and setting a record high. At the same time, the province's cost of export decreased by 9.7 percent.

A new breakthrough was made in using foreign funds. The amount of foreign funds utilized last year is estimated to reach \$216 million, exceeding the sum total of the preceding 5 years by 22.7 percent. According to incomplete statistics, 199 new contracts involving the utilization of foreign funds were signed in the province last year. This represented a threefold increase over 1983. In addition, letters of intent or agreements involving more than 100 projects were initialed with foreign or Overseas Chinese businessmen. The scale of projects involved has become larger. In 1983, there were only three projects with foreign investment of \$1 million or more. Last year there were 36 such projects, and foreign businessmen invested \$10 million each in 6 of them, including the construction of a seaside mansion in Xiamen. The scope of utilizing foreign funds has also been enlarged. In addition to projects in electronics and tourism, over 120 projects in iron and steel, light industry textiles, building materials, telecommunications, and food and fodder industries were started last year.

The introduction of technology has yielded initial results. The province examined and approved 232 contracts to introduce technology last year, and 104 of them have been put to use in production. A large part of those projects that have been put into operation have attained world standards of the late 1970's or early 1980's. They have facilitated the technical transformation of a number of old enterprises. The province's electronics industry increased its output value by over \$100 million last year by introducing a number of advanced technologies.

Labor export and contracts to build projects in foreign countries have significantly increased. According to incomplete statistics, the province last year signed 109 contracts to build projects and provide labor and services abroad, the total value amounting to \$39.72 million which was nearly four times the target set in the annual plan.

SHANDONG LEADING COMRADES CONDUCT INVESTIGATION

SK240907 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Recently, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial People's Government, and leading comrades of various prefectures, cities, and counties have gone to rural areas one after another to conduct investigation and study; to propagate and explain to the people the CPC Central Committee's 10-point policies on further enlivening the rural economy; to learn about new situations, study new problems, and sum up new experiences; and to find out how to successfully readjust the rural industrial structure in line with market demands, how to continually develop the rural excellent situation, and how to score even greater achievements this year.

To successfully implement the CPC Central Committee's new policies and achieve success in the provincial rural work conference, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial People's Government, including Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Qin Hezhen, and Lu Hong, respectively, have gone to rural areas of Zibo, Weifang, Jinan, and Dezhou to conduct investigation and study. Together with cadres and the masses in these rural areas, these leading comrades have studied the 10-point policies of the CPC Central Committee, summed up in line with the reality the experiences gained in the past few years in developing the rural economy, and discussed ways to further enliven the rural economy. This year, we should accelerate reform of the rural industrial structure, strive to promote the virtuous circle of the rural economy, and readjust the variety of grain and improve the quality of grain in line with market demands.

Those plots which are unsuitable for growing crops should be used to develop forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. After the state implements the policy of purchasing a fixed quantity of grain and cotton, the areas for growing wheat, peanuts, minor food grains, bluish dogbane, melons, and vegetables should be expanded, and efforts should be made to develop animal husbandry, forestry, fruit growing, aquatic products, and town- and township-run enterprises so as to not only make up the reduced grain and cotton output due to the reduction of growing areas, but also to maintain a stable growth of grain and cotton output. We should attend to grain processing, and pay equal attention to animal husbandry and the breeding industry. The town- and township-run enterprises should be developed greatly. Meanwhile, we should vigorously develop rural tertiary industry and attend to the transfer of labor. Through investigation and study, the provincial, prefectural, city, and county leading comrades have deeply felt that the reform of the rural industrial structure and the extensive development of commodity production have given us many new problems and contradictions. Therefore, leading comrades at all levels should effect a fundamental change in their ideology and work methods, should be good at conducting investigation and study, understanding new situations and solving new problems, and should strive to create a new situation in rural economic work.

SHANGHAI MAYOR INVITES YOUNG ECONOMISTS TO FORUM

OW232339 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Mayor Wang Daohan on 13 January invited several young economists in Shanghai to a forum to discuss problems concerning the city's economic construction. These young comrades came from Fudan University, Huadong Teachers' University, the Foreign Trade College, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Economic Research Center.

These young theorists had an animated discussion on such problems related to production, markets, prices, funds, and urban construction arising in the course of Shanghai's economic restructuring, as pointed out by Mayor Wang Daohan. They offered their opinions and suggestions.

The mayor listened to their statements attentively, and encouraged them to boldly practice, and sum up experiences in, reform, with a view to making suggestions on reform, which could achieve a breakthrough in any specific field. The mayor also asked these young comrades to seriously study how to channel consumption funds into those for production.

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE ENDS 8-DAY SESSION

OW240158 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The conference of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Hangzhou today after an 8-day session to discuss its work.

The meeting pointed out: The Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee must continue to play its role as advisor and go-between in paving the way for the work of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy around that four modernizations. It must contribute to the development of Zhejiang's mountain, ocean, and intellectual resources; continue to assist the party and the government in carrying out various united front policies and the policy toward intellectuals, and make even greater contributions to the realization of the great cause of national reunification. It must properly handle members' proposals, strengthen the construction of all CPPCC organs, and improve their work style so that the CPPCC operation can be pushed to a new level in all quarters. Wang Jiayang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a closing speech at the meeting.

HONGQI ON ZHU JIANG DELTA RURAL INVESTIGATION

HK160707 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 84 pp 22-26

[Article by Nie Lili and Li Ping, graduate students in the Sociology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Cultivate the Peasant's Intellectual Resources in Close Combination With Production -- Rural Investigation Into Two Counties in the Zhu Jiang Delta"]

[Text] During a rural investigation of Xinhui County and Zhongshan County in the Zhu Jiang Delta carried out in the spring of this year, we were deeply impressed by the fact that the profound changes which are occurring in the villages and the speed at which the level of production is being raised have made the question of raising the intellectual level of peasants much more pressing. The above changes have also provided the conditions for raising the intellectual level of peasants.

I. The "One High, One Low" Revelation

For this investigation, in each of the two counties, Xinhui and Zhongshan, we selected a district where the agricultural technology network was sound and the agricultural technology propagation work was good. Those selected were Lili District in Xinhui County and Minzhong District in Zhongshan County. In each district, we separately examined three townships; Xiangrong, Wusha, and Weihong in Lili, and Minle, Xinpingsi and Jinbiao in Zhongshan.

If we simply assess the intellectual level of the labor force on the basis of the formal education received, then we can say that even though these are wealthy townships, their intellectual level is low. The four townships of Xiangrong, Weihong, Minle and Xinpingsi have a total labor force of 3,699 people. Of these, close to 30 percent are illiterate. Over half the people only have primary education, while graduates of middle-schools and above constitute 11 percent. Of these only 3 percent have received education to a senior middle-school level.

Although the educational level here is rather low, the level of scientific planting is rather high. Seen from the production amounts of various major agricultural crops in Minzhong District, the 1982 yield per-mu of paddy rice was 1,540 jin. In 1983 it was 1,608 jin. The sugarcane yield in 1982 was 8 tons per mu. In 1983, the crop was affected by a natural disaster but production still reached 6.5 tons per mu. In Li District the production amounts were a little less, but they still reached the fairly high levels of 1,300 jin of paddy rice per mu and 5.5 tons of sugarcane per mu.

This "one low and one high" shows that although the educational level is an important part of the intellectual level, it does not constitute its entirety. Intellect also includes practical experience and the ability to utilize knowledge and experience in resolving problems, that is, the level of skills. We asked the secretary of one of the production brigades about the techniques the peasants use in planting paddy rice. He took out a piece of paper and wrote the following lines: "The peasants in this village have generally mastered: 1) cultivation techniques; 2) management techniques, such as those for fertilizer and water management; 3) techniques for guarding against insect pests and diseases. They can tell by looking at an insect what generation it is; 4) an understanding of the process of crop growth and physiology, for example, the growth stages in the formation of an ear of paddy rice." The use of technology in agriculture is guided by scientific theory. Taking cultivation of paddy rice as an example, the standards for planting and number of seedlings planted were formerly decided by experience. Now the "low density plant strengthening [di qun ti jian shen 0144 5028 2553 02] (4500) planting method" has been implemented.

On the basis of improving the microclimate in the fields, promoting the growth of individual plants and grouped plants, improving the photosynthetic utilization, and other scientific principles, under this system, different seed types have different requirements in terms of seedling numbers and standards. We can also see this in terms of fertilizer application. Formerly fertilizer would be applied on the basis of looking at the weather, looking at the ground, and looking at the crops. Now they stress "applying fertilizer on the basis of the soil" and the "method of using nitrogen to regulate and control the soil." When chatting with the peasants, they were able to tell us all about the relative benefits of nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorous as fertilizers, the use of plastic film in raising rice seedlings and so on.

Although the educational level of many peasants here is low, their technical level is certainly not low. It appears that in raising the peasant's intellectual level, on the one hand we must adopt various measures to raise the rate of children from rural families entering schools, thus strengthening formal education. On the other hand, we must stress the passing on of practical techniques based on advanced natural sciences to the vast number of peasants who engage in production activities.

II. The Avenues for Raising the Level of Scientific Farming

How has the peasant's level of scientific farming been raised? Of the rural households investigated in Minzhong District, over 80 percent of the rural households answered that their new techniques had been obtained through technical training. The technical training referred to are large classes run by the district agricultural technology propagation station in the appropriate farming seasons and at various stages of crop development. These classes provide the peasants with scientific and technical knowledge and propagate new varieties and new techniques. For example, in 1983, they introduced the methods of using sparse arrangement to raise strong seedlings, covering seedlings with nylon instead of leaving them exposed, and low-density planting methods using younger seedlings. They also improved the varieties. Simply by introducing a hybrid rice, they raised the per-mu yield by 80 to 100 jin. The technicians in the agricultural technology station prepare lessons together and then separately go to production brigades to lecture. This brings technical training to the door. In 1983, attendance by peasants at classes throughout the district totaled 13,300. Virtually everybody attended. The day we went to investigate Xinpingsi Township, we found Comrade Liang Shigen, the deputy district head and concurrently head of the agricultural technology propagation station, giving a lecture on seed selection and growing seedlings. Inside a large building there were over 100 peasants. Some were sitting on the ground and others leaned against walls or squatted in the corners. The old people incessantly puffed at their bamboo water pipes and the children scrambled in and out of the groups of people. It was very unlike a classroom. But Liang Shigen lectured very conscientiously and everyone listened very closely. Modern knowledge is being passed on and disseminated in simple and unsophisticated environments like this.

A characteristic of peasants is that they stress practicality. If they only hear something, they will not be completely convinced. They need to see it with their own eyes before they believe it. In this regard, the linking up of the agricultural technology stations with technical demonstration households has played a great role. In Minzhong District, the agricultural technology station has chosen from one to three households in each production team as technical demonstration households. The standard for choosing these households is that they have a high level of farming techniques and that they are happy to accept new techniques. The agricultural technology stations and the demonstration households sign a technology contract and then technical data and guidance are given to the households.

In the whole of Lile District there are 160 production teams. They have been divided into three categories of high, medium, or low on the basis of their production amounts. In each category a demonstration household has been selected. In 1983, the demonstration households achieved a per-mu yield of 776 jin for early crop paddy rice. This was an increase of 104 jin over 1982, and 74 jin higher than the district average. The ways that peasants raise the level of agricultural technology are by listening to technicians lecture and watching the way the demonstration households operate. They then immerse themselves in doing this themselves. At harvest time, comparisons are made as to who achieved the highest yield, differences in techniques are compared, and then improvements are made on this basis.

The Lile District agricultural technology station runs a consultancy service station. It has been set up in the town and peasants from the four townships can at any time go there to seek advice. The technicians provide them with the service free of charge. If diseases or insect pests occur in the fields, the technicians go to the fields to make an examination and then they take action to remedy the problem. Because they "answer any question, respond to any need, and accede to any request," these service stations have gained the deep trust of the peasants. If a peasant passes a service station, regardless of whether he has a problem, he will go in and sit for a while. He will listen to anything new the technicians have to tell him and then will chat about his own family's production. The station subscribes to eight magazines related to agricultural technology and agricultural economics, and six newspapers. The small bookshelf is also filled with books on agricultural technology. Anyone who has the educational level can go in and read these at any time. Two blackboards face the street and at the appropriate time, important information on planting management techniques is put up on these. These blackboards are seen as authoritative by the peasants.

The agricultural technology stations in the two districts also propagate agricultural technology knowledge to the masses by distributing data sheets. In 1983, Minzhong District issued 20 data sheets totaling 125,300 copies to rural households. The characteristic of this technical data is that it is closely linked with the district's production practices, and thus easily understood. For example, at the end of 1983 they published the 1984 paddy grain production plans, and proposed 10 important technical reforms and appropriate technical requirements. The stipulations were very specific, and if they were followed would provide a good harvest.

The carrying out of agricultural technology propagation work in our nation's villages is a form of rural education which accords with China's national conditions. Its most important point is that it pays attention to work. Learning is for the purpose of raising production and raising income, and learning is done through working. Peasants who have mastered technical knowledge through working and learning can, on their same piece of land, achieve much better results than they had previously achieved. From the Minzhong District paddy production totals over the years, we can see that since the institution of the responsibility systems, the peasant's initiative has been raised and the per-mu yield has increased. However, because of the technical level, this situation is not too stable. In 1982, with the strengthening of the agricultural technology propagation system, the per-mu yield increased 33 percent over the previous year. In 1983, it rose again by close to 7 percent, reaching the high level of 1,640 jin.

After knowledge about scientific planting is disseminated by technicians and verified through the practice of farming by the peasants, it remains in the peasants' brains.

A technician happily told us that some people had already mastered the agricultural knowledge they had taught over the last 2 years and had sought out the technicians to discuss new questions. Through the popularization of agricultural scientific knowledge, the peasants have changed and now easily accept new things. Previously, when promoting the use of sparse arrangement to raise strong seedlings, many people did not believe that it would work. Only when they made a loss at harvest time did they believe. In 1983, when they were propagating the use of plastic film in raising rice seedlings, the technicians expected to meet obstacles, and were surprised when this method was quickly accepted.

During the investigation, it was found that 60 percent of the peasants felt that "lack of knowledge" was a big problem. During collective production many peasants did not understand the whole production process and did not feel that they lacked anything. When they took over responsibility for fields, some of the mistakes they made were laughable. Now they have "improved to a great degree" but still feel it is not sufficient. This is the great impetus which modern knowledge has given to them.

III. The Agricultural Science and Technology Contingent

Agricultural scientists and technicians are the peasant's teachers and the disseminators of science. What is the state of affairs with this contingent?

Xinhui County and Zhongshan County have both set up county agricultural technology propagation centers comprising an agricultural science institute, an agricultural school, and an agricultural office. These are the most authoritative agricultural science and technology organs in the counties. They have taken on the task of introducing advanced scientific research results, assimilating these on the basis of the local characteristics and then passing these on to the agricultural technology centers in the districts. There have been agricultural science stations set up under the agricultural technology centers. These are responsible for increasing production and demonstrating individual techniques. Bases for improved seed varieties for all sorts of crops have also been set up. District agricultural technology service stations have been set up in 75 percent of districts in Xinhui County and in 91 percent of those in Zhongshan County. These agricultural technology service stations directly cater to the thousands of households by the above-mentioned large classes, consultancy, practical demonstration households, technical contracts, and various other forms. By these means, the station widely propagated new agricultural technology. There is a clear division of work and close relationships between the agricultural technology departments at the county level and those at the district level. This promotes the county's scientific research work and guarantees the transfer of science and technology to the peasants.

As to the technical personnel, most are from four categories: tertiary-level vocational school graduates; vocational middle-school graduates; agricultural upper middle-school graduates; and veteran farmers who have become qualified through self-study. In the Xinhui County agricultural system, of the 124 specialized personnel on the state establishment, 32 people or 25.7 percent of the total are graduates of tertiary-level vocational schools. Following the development of agricultural production, the demands made on the technicians have grown gradually greater, and the need for graduates from tertiary-level vocational schools is becoming daily more pressing. However, there are not many tertiary-level agricultural institutes in Guangdong Province and they can only train a limited number of people each year. They cannot satisfy demand.

With the present level of our nation's technology, graduates of vocational middle-schools are quite appropriate.

Of the agricultural technical personnel in Xinhui County, 52.4 percent are graduates of vocational middle-schools. They are the backbone force of the agricultural technology stations. At present, there is a great need for this sort of technicians. However, recently there has been a reduction in vocational middle-school education. The number of students enrolled has decreased and thus the number of graduates must also fall. The major reason for this is that, since the introduction of financial responsibility, when graduates are allocated, they cannot take with them a cadre's position and wages. The wages and benefits must all be handled through the county finances. The burden is heavy and thus the counties have had to refuse the qualified personnel they need.

The swift development in changing ordinary upper-middle schools into agricultural middle-schools has been received with enthusiasm by the peasants. However, this further development is meeting many problems. For example, the demands of unified teaching materials and education plans, teacher training, finding the funds to establish an experimental base, and so on. There is a need for overall planning from top to bottom to resolve these problems.

In the agricultural technology propagation stations of all districts, technicians of the "veteran farmer" type occupy a large number of the technical positions. Their families are in the villages of the district, and they are familiar with the agricultural production of the district. They have a certain education and knowledge of specialized technology. In this way, it is not necessary for the state to pay cadres salaries, and these technicians can also play a role in spreading scientific and technical knowledge. For these reasons, this contingent is expanding.

In regard to the level of specialization, a problem faced by the agricultural technicians is the need for them to study to refresh their knowledge and strengthen basic theory. Most of the comrades who have studied at the tertiary level graduated at the end of the 1950's or early in the 1960's. Their knowledge has become quite seriously outdated. As to the comrades who graduated from vocational middle-schools, their knowledge of basic theory is insufficient. The knowledge of those technicians who have not studied is even more restricted. At present, in the situation where yields have reached fairly high levels, if we wish to stabilize production, maintain soil fertility, and continue to raise production, it will be a very difficult task. The technicians feel that if they do not improve themselves, they will not have the means to tackle new problems. Another outstanding problem in their work is that the make-up of the specialities of agricultural technicians is not rational. They have mostly studied planting, and in most cases cultivation management. Very few are qualified in regard to the bio-chemical requirements for maintaining soil cultivation, or in microbiology. Also there are few qualified in aquatic breeding. In Xinhui County there is only one livestock veterinarian, and there is a complete lack of people qualified in agricultural economics, commercial economics, or operations management.

IV. New Tasks

At present, our nation's villages face the task of making a new breakthrough. That is, they must transform the present self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy into quite a large-scale commodity economy. They must also transform traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. In the vast number of villages, where planting has been the main occupation for generations, this cannot be achieved in a single step. The situation we observed in the two districts is as follows:

1. The "small but complete" style of planting and animal-raising agriculture. An investigation of the net incomes of 66 households in Xinhui County showed that 90 percent of their net income came from planting. Animal husbandry, poultry, livelihood services, fishing, transport, and weaving did not even provide 10 percent of their income. In drawing up county and district plans for agriculture, great stress is placed on planting and on high yield and extra-high yield crops. (It is understood that Xinhui County has recently set to work in readjusting the economic structure -- editor). This work is undoubtedly necessary, but Guangdong is a densely populated province, land resources are very limited and the area yield has largely reached a high level. In the circumstances of there being no great changes in bio-technology or cultivation technology, there is not great potential for large increases in yields. Thus, concentrating only on the soil when we engage in agriculture is not a long-term plan.

2. Channels are few, markets small and sales difficult. Aquatic breeding is quite developed in Zhongshan County's Minzhong District. Income from aquatic breeding constitutes 28.1 percent of the rural household's income. Since the increase in the production of agricultural products, apart from some which the state purchases, the remainder of the products have to be sold in the markets of the area. It is a great problem to sell them all. Similarly, it is difficult for the peasants in Lile District to sell all the oranges, mandarines, green vegetables, and mushrooms they grow. On the one hand, there is the difficulty of selling the products and on the other have very few people engage in business. In the four townships, including Xiangrong, there are 1,397 households, but only 3 households engage in business, and these only deal in household daily-use goods.

3. Agricultural and sideline product processing and the fodder industry are waiting to be developed. Agricultural and sideline product processing has basically not been developed in the two counties and is unable to meet the demands of agricultural production development. Situations have occurred where easily perishable goods like mandarins and fish have not been processed in a timely way and have rotted. Also, it is difficult for the rural households to purchase fodder, and when they can it is of inferior quality and expensive.

4. There is a large surplus of labor. In an investigation of 148 households, the average area planted per-capita was 3 mu. Even in the busy agricultural seasons, only about 70-80 percent of their work force went to the fields. The custom of the people in dealing with this labor surplus is for the extra people to go to the urban areas as casual laborers. On the wharves of this water network region, one can always see many more bicycles and small passenger carts playing for hire than there are passengers. It is a difficult way to make a living.

The key to resolving the above-mentioned problems lies in opening up new industries and developing specialized production. Some people want to leave the land and specialize in processing and sales. Throughout the country, many areas have set successful precedents in this regard. Why are the various areas in the Zhu Jiang Delta, given their good production conditions and high product commodity rates, so tardy in taking this step? The reasons are many.

In terms of the intellectual aspect, people generally believe that the reason people do not engage in specialized production is that they lack specialized technical knowledge. Cadres at various levels in the villages and the peasants also stress this. In our investigation, we discovered another aspect that was very important. This is that peasants, and even grassroots cadres, do not have the mind or the vision to engage in specialized production. There is a contradictory phenomenon: The peasants, when filling in their investigation forms, on the one hand put marketing problems as the most difficulty,

But, on the other hand, when indicating the technology they wanted to study, nearly all stated planting and animal husbandry technology. The cadres also state that product marketing is a big problem, but in planning their work they only have plans for raising production levels. Here the agricultural product commodity rate is not low. For mandarins and sugarcane the figure reaches 95 percent. For paddy rice it is 40 percent. However, the state monopoly for purchase and marketing which was in force for a long period after liberation, fostered a mentality of dependence. Now, in facing the new situation, they are at a loss as to what to do. From this, we can see that since the implementation of the responsibility systems in the villages, although the peasant households exist as independent commodity producers, this does not mean that they automatically have the knowledge to deal with the market and with society.

Engaging in specialized production requires specialized knowledge, but peasants are frequently unaware of how to go about obtaining specialized knowledge. Lile District does not have any households specializing in production. A township doctor invested several thousand yuan in chicken-raising and engaged in this for 3 years, but after 2 years of losses he finally gave up. The secretary of a production team raised 15 pigs but he lost 200 yuan and has also given up. Only 20 or 30 li away, there is a very developed commune which engages in aquatic breeding, but these people have not done any study. Professor Fei Xiaotong said in XIANGTU ZHONGGUO [PROVINCIAL CHINA] that life in provincial society is rich in local characteristics. At present, although the peasants already have many broad social links with the outside world, the influence of tradition is still very strong. This obstructs the interflow and popularization of knowledge. Regional life also causes the peasants to not pay much attention to information from the outside. On hearing us talk about the roads to prosperity taken by various areas, they were amazed and it gave them new insights. We told them that these were dependable and popular methods and could be read about in the papers and heard about on the radio. They were really astonished. Nearly all the peasant families have televisions and radios. But these modern communications tools are very rarely used for receiving technical information or market news. They are only used as a means of entertainment. In developing the peasants' intellects, how to effectively utilize the existing modern tools is a problem still awaiting research. Specialized production requires the management idea of calculating costs, requires that financial knowledge be mastered, and requires market analysis and the ability to forecast. It also requires knowledge about the signing of relevant contracts and about the necessity of commodity producers adhering to state laws, and so on.

History is pushing the Chinese peasant into the position of an agricultural producer who is socialized, is a commodity producer, and is scientific. The position requires that the peasant acquire much more knowledge than that needed to produce in a small-scale agricultural economy or under the "big pot" system. In the new situation, our ideas for developing the peasant's intellects are as follows:

1. We must continue to follow the Chinese-style road we have already opened up for developing rural intellectual forces, and this must be closely centered on production. We must also carry out technical education and propagate specialized technology. In combining this with the new characteristics of agricultural production, the contents must be new and substantial. We must accomplish two combinations: With respect to the propagation and popularization of production technology, we must combine planting and animal-raising technology with other specialized production technologies suited to the natural resources of the area, especially processing industry technology.

Also, centering on the whole process of supply, production, and sales, we must accomplish the combination of the natural science knowledge required in production with the economic and other social science knowledge required in investment, operations, and sales.

2. We must stress the building of culture in the rural areas. We must fully utilize the beneficial situation where televisions and radios are widely owned. Broadcasting and television workers must link up with agricultural technology propagation workers and do a close investigation of the lower levels. They should link up with the reality of the villages and supply the peasants with economic information, conduct technical courses and disseminate scientific and technical accomplishments. We should change the situation where the districts and townships are without libraries, and lead the peasants to investment in knowledge.

3. We must, through many avenues, speed construction by having rural science and technology contingents with various specialists formed. It is proposed that we reform the methods of recruiting and allocating students in vocational middle-schools. We must increase the number of students who are recruited for and allocated to specialized areas. In regard to funds, we can adopt the method of making the district which sends the person pay a portion and the student himself pay a portion. Agricultural vocational middle-schools must establish specialities such as management, trade, finance and accounting, agricultural product processing, storage, and so on. We must also cautiously carry out the work of selecting technicians, who are not divorced from production, from among the peasants.

4. Importing scientific knowledge into villages is not only a matter for agricultural and industrial technicians. Peasants not only need to study technology, funding, resources, consumer psychology, urban-rural relations, and so on. In this, social science workers also have an unshirkable duty. Not only should agricultural science and technology be sent down to the villages. Social sciences should also be sent.

SICHUAN IMPLEMENTS PARTY'S POLICY ON RELIGION

HK221142 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] CPC committees and government at all levels in the province have earnestly implemented the party's policy on religion. Of all the 15 major monasteries and temples of Buddhism and Taoism which were specified by State Council, 14 have been handed over to associations of Buddhism and Taoism to be managed by monks. The exception is the Golden Monastery in Emei mountain, which will be handed over to a relevant department after its renovation.

Chengdu City, Chongqing City, and Leshan Prefecture are the places where many major monasteries and temples have been handed over and taken over. The task is arduous and the workload is heavy in all three places. Local CPC committees and governments have adopted a resolute attitude and appropriate measures. As a result of joint efforts, the work of handing over and assuming control of the state's major monasteries and temples has been carried out fairly swiftly.

Chongqing's (Chiyun) Temple, Liangping's (Shuangui) Monastery, Xindu's (Baoguang) Temple, and Leshan's (Wuyou) Temple have all been handed over to monks and been placed under their management over the past 2 years or so. The monks have treated the temples and monasteries as their homes and properly managed them. In cooperation with tourism and cultural departments, they have also used the temples and monasteries to effectively serve the four modernizations, thus garnering praise from Chinese and foreign tourists.

XIZANG REVIEWS UNITED FRONT WORK DURING 1984

HK211406 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Last year the party's policies on the united front were further implemented in our region and the united front in our region was further expanded. In accordance with the party's relevant policies, the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee and the united front work departments of all prefectural and city CPC committees solved the residual problems concerning some 100 families of united front figures whose houses were occupied during the Cultural Revolution. Following an investigation some 400,000 yuan was paid to 62 families as compensation for their property which was seized and confiscated. They went through the formalities of redemption for 77 families which did not go through these formalities in the period of democratic reform. They also paid them some 300,000 yuan as redemption retribution. They reinvestigated the question of some 130 former Xizang soldiers revolting and crossing over. In regard to 50 family members accompanying the Army, they issued living subsidies or relief funds to some of them, issued pensions to the family members of the deceased, made proper arrangements for the personnel revolting and crossing over who had capacity for work, and awarded uprising certificates to all personnel who revolted and crossed over.

Last year, united front organs at all levels in our region were further put on a sound basis and the united front was further expanded. In the whole region, 3 prefectures and cities set up Buddhist associations, 23 counties set up county CPPCC committees, and 47 counties set up united front work departments of county CPC committees. The majority of these newly established united front work departments were provided with full-time cadres, and 450 patriotic figures on the united front were designated for CPPCC committees and Buddhist associations at all levels. By the end of last year, our region had some 1,140 patriotic figures on the united front.

XIZANG COMPLETES DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS' PLACEMENT

HK231450 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Last year our region completed 7 months ahead of schedule the task set for 1985 on the placement of demobilized soldiers. We undertook the work of placing 180 demobilized soldiers. This has met with praise from PLA units, the demobilized soldiers, and the units which placed demobilized soldiers.

Last year our region achieved satisfactory results in placing demobilized soldiers. There are several special features of this work:

1. The quality of the demobilized soldiers is good and their cultural level is high. Many of them are party and CYL members. Many of them are technical soldiers. They were welcomed by the units that placed them. Of the demobilized soldiers placed by the Demobilized Soldiers Placement Office of the Regional Civil Affairs Department last year, 97 percent are at the level of a senior or junior middle school or above, 86 percent are party and CYL members, and 66 percent fall into a category of technical soldiers.
2. Leaders at all levels have attached importance to this work in coordination with units concerned. After party rectification and reform last year, all units which undertook the work of placement attached great importance to the work of the placement of demobilized soldiers.
3. The policies on placement were further implemented so that the work of placement could progress smoothly. Last year, in accordance with the spirit of relevant documents, our region altered some past irrational methods of placement. In accordance with various conditions, our region made proper arrangements for the placement of the technical soldiers enlisted in rural and pastoral areas in the region who had served with the Army for over 2 years, of demobilized fighters who are at the level of a junior middle school or above, or demobilized soldiers with second-grade or third-grade disabilities, and of fighters who have been awarded a citation for merit, second class and above. Except for those who did work by contracts, priority was given to fulfilling the wishes of demobilized fighters enlisted in urban areas whose performances were good and who have certain technological skills, and arrangements were made for them.

YUNNAN LOCAL MEETINGS ON CENTRAL DOCUMENT NO 1

HK240429 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The CPC committees of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Yuanmou County have held meetings to convey and study this year's central document No 1. Since 9 January, the CPC Committee of the Autonomous Prefecture has spent two half-days each week in organizing cadres at and above section-level of the prefecture to study and discuss the document and appreciate its spirit in connection with reality.

Yuanmou County CPC Committee held a meeting of cadres at three levels on 17 January to convey and implement the spirit of the document. The meeting also specially invited representatives of 18 specialized households to take part in the study, to help them to learn the spirit of the document earlier and take the lead in developing production.

SHANXI COMMENTATOR ON ROLE OF RADIO, TELEVISION

HK171222 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Station commentator's article: "Fully Appreciate the Important Status and Role of Radio and Television"]

[Text] Central Document No 37 of 1983 pointed out: Radio and television are influential modern means for educating and serving the whole party, the whole Army, and various nationalities across the country, as well as for building the socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. They are also one of the most effective means through which the party and government maintain links with the masses. Now, the practice of listening to the radio and watching television have become an indispensable part of the urban and rural people's daily life. The influence of radio and television is becoming greater, and the masses' needs are becoming more urgent. Therefore, radio and television undertakings are becoming more important. This has already been obviously reflected in the rural areas.

Following the implementation of the production responsibility system, the rural areas have greatly changed their situation. Production has rapidly developed. The income of peasants has sharply increased, and their livelihood has greatly improved. Thus, the cadres and masses have put forward more urgent needs for running radio and television undertakings. The rural cadres have urged that through radio and television we should publicize the party's policies, guide our undertakings, and broadcast information on science, technology and commodities. On the other hand, the broad masses of peasants have also urged that through radio and television, they want to understand the party's policies, study ways to get rich, and grasp information on science, technology and commodities. This is because radio and television are the most direct, comprehensive and influential means of propaganda.

First, both radio and television can propagate quickly, and have neither distance or space limitations. People can listen to the radio and watch television once the program is broadcast.

Second, both radio and television have an extensive broadcasting coverage areas and can penetrate into thousands upon thousands of households.

Third, they have neither age nor educational background limitations. Both old and young, and no matter whether they have high or low educational backgrounds, can listen to and watch them. As television transmits messages both in images and sound, people can watch its images as well as listen to its sound. [Words indistinct] therefore, television needs more initiative.

In order to satisfy the needs for the development of the situation and to meet the public demands, the radio and television workers throughout the province should further rectify their professional and guiding ideology and establish the sense of the era, the sense of responsibility, and the sense of urgency. Acting in the spirit of the Central Document No 37 of 1983, they should enhance their revolutionary vigor, be bold in carrying out reforms, widen their field of vision, accelerate their pace of progress, and seriously fulfill the tasks assigned by the central authorities so that the radio and television undertakings will undergo a great development, and their quality will be greatly improved.

QIANG XIAOCHU VIEWS EDUCATION TASKS IN JILIN

SK240434 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Report on a commendation meeting held in Changchun City, Jilin Province, on the morning of 22 January]

[Excerpts] Fellow listeners and friends: The meeting opened at the Nanhu Guesthouse in Changchun City. Attending the meeting were Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor; Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Yu Lin, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Liu Yunzhao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor; Gao Dezhan, Liu Shulin, and Wang Jinshan, vice governors; Wang Zhongyu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee; and Gao Wen, secretary general of the provincial People's Government; as well as representatives from the advanced units and more than 200 comrades attending the provincial propaganda work conference.

Liu Yunzhao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, presided over the meeting.

Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, read the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government with regard to awarding the advanced counties and city districts emerging in education work.

At the meeting, leading comrades, including Qiang Xiaochu, presented banners and 50,000-yuan bonuses to representatives from the nine advanced counties and city districts emerging in education work.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. In his speech, he stated: Comrades, in order to implement the directive issued by the central authorities with regard to respecting teachers, knowledge, and talented people and attaching importance to education, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government adopted, in 1984, a decision on commending advanced counties and city districts emerging in education work. It is really the first time the province has held such a commendation meeting in education, particularly at the beginning of the year. It will be a powerful momentum to arouse and organize various social circles to attach importance to education and to show concern and support for education. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party central authorities and the State Council have vigorously attached importance to education work, whose position in society has been greatly upgraded since that time. Therefore, educational undertakings are faced with a great new situation in which they are developing day by day. Following the work done by the CPC Central Committee in fixing education as a major strategic target in developing the national economy, our province has also adopted a series of measures for strengthening leadership over education work, and an unprecedentedly gratifying situation has taken shape among educational undertakings throughout the province. In 1984, the state appropriated more than 320 million yuan to our province, a 9 percent increase over the amount budgeted for that year. Education funds offered by local financial units reached 19 million yuan, a 13 percent increase over the 1983 figure. Education funds raised by the people throughout the province reached 74 million yuan, 135.2 percent increase over the 1983 figure. Investments in building schools reached 134 million yuan, a 49.4 percent increase over the 1983 figure. The percentage of schools built with brick and tile reached 85 percent. The percentage of elementary school students throughout the province who had achieved the fixed qualification in Chinese and mathematics courses reached more than 90 percent. There were 34 counties and city districts throughout the province that fulfilled their task of making elementary education universal.

Meanwhile, our province also made new progress in developing vocational education with improved quality. The housing conditions of teachers among middle and elementary schools were somewhat improved and more than 3,400 teachers households were moved into new houses. Our province will also make efforts to improve their housing conditions to a greater extent this year. Questions cropping up among teachers in regard to enjoying the treatment of intellectuals were also dealt with.

In essence, the issue concerning education is one concerning knowledge and talented people. It is inseparable from social development and economic prosperity. At present, each locality, county, enterprise, and specialized household should make all-out efforts to do a good job in developing intellectual resources and educational undertakings if they truly want to make their economy prosperous, expand their business, and be resourceful. To this end, he put forward the following expectations and demands:

1. The party committees and the people's governments at all levels should truly regard education work ideologically and practically as major strategic tasks and put this work on their schedule of important tasks. First secretaries of the party committees and the people's governments at all levels should attach importance to education work in a down-to-earth manner and deal with the major problems cropping up in education work immediately. The departments concerned at all levels should regard education as a matter reflecting the situation as a whole, give the green light to the development of education work, and show concern and support for education work.

3. Efforts should be made to adopt effective measures to further develop general education undertakings throughout the province. First, we should continuously do a good job in conducting reforms; second, we should vigorously develop vocational and technical education and education on culture and technology among peasants; and third, we should make all-out efforts to develop or improve the training of teachers in order to vigorously upgrade the quality of teachers. This is a key issue having vital bearing on upgrading scientific and cultural quality among all nationalities.

3. Efforts should be made to foster morale throughout society with regard to respecting teachers, knowledge and talented people, and attaching importance to education. This is the fine tradition developed among our nationalities, which is required by the program of building the two civilizations. During the Spring Festival this year, we should whip up an upsurge in respecting teachers and attach importance to education in the province in order to enable the work of teachers to be gradually regarded as an occupation greatly respected and envied by society.

Comrades, following the successful meeting, various localities throughout the province should also make further arrangements for education work this year in order to ensure that education work is full of plans, targets, measures, and work breakthroughs, and should make efforts to achieve results in this work in order to upgrade wisdom and strength among educational workers to create a new situation in provincial education work.

U.S. LIU MURDER INVESTIGATION TEAM BRIEFED

OW240251 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 23 (CNA) -- A three-member fact-finding team from the United States, here to gain further understanding of the Henry Liu case, listened to a briefing by the Ministry of Justice's Bureau of Investigation Wednesday, and had three rounds of talks with one of the suspects, Chen Chi-li.

The U.S. investigators have expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Republic of China for its full assistance and cooperation in the case. Three members of the team, accompanied by a representative of the American Institute in Taiwan, arrived at Boi Wednesday morning and listened to a briefing by the bureau's director, Weng Wen-wi. Weng gave a brief introduction of the government's anti-crime campaign dubbed Operation I Ching and reported on the preliminary findings in the investigation of the Henry Liu case.

Gen. Wang Ching-hsu, director of the National Security Bureau, was also present at the meeting in his capacity as a supervisor of the anti-crime campaign. Wang told American investigators that the government here is willing to provide all necessary assistance during their stay here. Gen. Wang also expressed the hope that the American investigators can provide more information on the Henry Liu case to the government here so as to facilitate further investigation of the case.

During the briefing, Pao Ping-kuang, a department director of the National Security Bureau, was in charge of briefing on "Operation I Ching" while Wu Ping-jung, a Boi unit chief, was responsible for briefing on the nation's investigation here.

American investigators listened very carefully to the briefing and exchanged views with Chinese officials investigating the case after the briefing ended at 10 a.m. Later, they went to the detention house and interviewed Chen Chi-li in the company of a government official. The interview continued into the afternoon. Another suspect, Wu Tun, did not meet with American investigators Wednesday, but he is expected to face the fact-finding team today.

Both American and Chinese investigators declined to disclose the contents of their talks with the suspect, saying only that the case is still under investigation, and therefore, it is inappropriate to comment on it right now.

EDITORIAL GREETS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SECOND TERM

OW230317 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 22 (CNA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, with his high ability, will surely continue leading the world to the road of freedom, peace and prosperity in the next four years, the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS in Taipei said in its 22nd anniversary editorial. During the period of President Reagan's second term in the next four years, the relations between the Republic of China and the United States are expected to be more friendly and advanced, the paper stressed.

The paper, in the editorial entitled "The Road to Freedom, Peace and Prosperity," Tuesday extended congratulations to President Reagan on the 22nd anniversary of inauguration of the second term. The recent arctic freezing weather, along with the current turbulent world situation. However, President Reagan's past administrative achievements, will continue uniting the free world and the next era, the editorial assured.

In his inaugural speech, President Reagan promised that America "will meet her responsibilities to remain free, secure, and at peace;" he called on Americans to "build an American opportunity society, in which all of us will go forward together, arm in arm."

President Reagan also assured that "we are creating a new America, arising nation once again vibrant, robust and alive."

Reviewing the concrete progress that President Reagan achieved during the past four years, the paper said the President has a right and healthy direction for his future policies and the American efforts will create greater success.

The paper also highly lauded President Reagan's efforts in search for limits on any further increase of nuclear weapons in negotiations with the Soviet Union. But the basic problem relating to reduction of nuclear weapons is the contradicting positions between freedom and communism, between peace and aggression, it pointed out. If aggressors could not be totally eliminated, any efforts in negotiating for military reduction would be meaningless, it added.

The paper further refuted the illusion of many U.S. and other Western personalities to play the so-called "China Card", that is to "bind communists to restrain communists", in order to help the negotiation with the USSR. Such unpractical and irrational ideal will bring greater disasters to the United States and the free world, it warned.

On relations between the Republic of China and the United States, the paper stressed that, with a view to the achievements made in the past years, continuous close co-operation will further benefit the two sides. And it is believed, it said, that the governments of the two nations will continue doing their best in upgrading their relations in various fields in the years ahead.

The freedom-loving Americans have surely realized that the implementation of the Three Principles of the People by the Republic of China has not only signified the hope for all Chinese people, but also has proved the success of this nation's anti-communist struggle during the past three decades, it said.

The success has assured that the one billion enslaved Chinese people on the Chinese mainland will finally be freed, and China will be reunified under the Three Principles of the People, it said.

The paper called on Americans to give much more importance to mainland Chinese People's aspiration for peace and freedom that will eventually turn out to be a big force and topple the communist rulers on the mainland.

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25 Jan 1985

